The New-York Times.

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THE VICTORIES OF 1876.

A CLEAN SWEEP IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE

A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

THE GRANITE STATE TRUE TO REPUBLICANISM—A POPULAR MAJORITY OF 2,000—A REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR ASSURED—THE STATE INVITES HER DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN TO STEP DOWN AND OUT.

The election for Governor and members of the State Legislature, which took place in New-Hampshire yesterday, resulted in a complete victory for the Republicans. They have elected their candidate for Governor, Hon. Person C. Cheney, by not less than 2,000 majority, and have secured a majority in both branches of the State Legislature. The vote polled was one of the largest ever cast in the State, and the interest in the contest has probably never been excelled. The result is one of the greatest political triumphs in the history of New-Hampshire. The following tables show the vote of the State for the past four years:

THE VOTE OF 1875.	
Whole number	79,206
Person C. Cheney, (Rep.)	39,293
H. R. Roberts, (Dem.)	39,121
N. White, (Prohibitionist)	773

THE VOTE OF 1874.	
Whole number	71,891
Weston, (Dem.)	35,608
McCutchins, (Rep.)	34,143
Prohibition and scattering	2,140

THE VOTE OF 1873.	
Whole number	68,112
Straw, (Rep.)	34,023
Weston, (Dem.)	32,016
Prohibition and scattering	1,773

THE VOTE OF 1872.	
Whole number	76,273
Straw, (Rep.)	38,661
Weston, (Dem.)	36,584
Labor Reform	1,028

In the Legislature the Republicans have nine out of the twelve Senators, and claim a majority of 20 to 25 in the House. This insures the election of a Republican to the United States Senate in place of Hon. Aaron H. Cragin, whose term expires in March next.

DETAILS OF THE VICTORY.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN WON BY THE REPUBLICANS—SOME OF THE CAUSES WHICH DEFEATED THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 14.—By noon to-day the initial battle of the Presidential campaign had been fought and won on New-Hampshire soil by the sturdy Republicans of the Granite State, and it was a battle fairly and honestly won, notwithstanding the huge stories of wholesale perjury and bribery which have been wickedly and maliciously circulated far and wide. Early in the day it became evident that the tide was with the Republicans. In Concord, when the polls opened at 9 o'clock, the ward rooms were crowded with excited voters, and it was noticeable almost all the Republicans were on hand at the opening, and ready for the fray. That they more than redeemed the promise of the morning is shown by the fact that they have made a gain of more than one hundred over last year. All the morning, all the afternoon, all the evening reports from nearly every town were equally cheering. Warner came out with a handsome majority, as did the whole ticket, and sneering assistant Democrats wanted to know how much this spontaneous indorsement of his townsmen had cost him. The Concord district swept George E. Todd into the Senate on a wave of popular approval, and the assistants wanted to know how much the Northern Railroad, of which he is Superintendent, had to do with the result. So it was with every victory achieved by the Republicans, until, to believe the assistants, every voter among the good people of New-Hampshire had put himself up at auction and sold himself to the highest bidder. It was as base a slander as ever was uttered against the people, but the jubilant Republicans only laughed at it, as town after town came in redeemed from Democratic misrule and miscreantcy. Farmington, Rochester, Colebrook, Surrey, and scores of others were reported as saved, which the final reports proved to be true. And against all these the Democrats could only claim Laconia and three other towns as having gone in their favor, which last year were Republican. On the other hand the Republicans could figure, at 4 P. M., a gain of seventeen towns, which was afterward largely increased. With one exception the party all over the State stood by its principles, and boldly confronted the enemy. That exception was Laconia, where there was a complete and disgraceful stampede by the Republicans at the very opening of the polls. Two of the Executive Council, with twenty followers, unblushingly voted for the Democratic Moderator at the start, and persisting in their treachery succeeded in returning three Democrats to be in a miserable minority in the House. But this was the only break down. Everywhere else more was accomplished than had been hoped or expected, and the consequence is to-night New-Hampshire is more thoroughly Republican than it has been for half a dozen years. But the rejoicing Republicans do not arrogate to themselves the chief glory for this splendid victory, for they concede it is largely due to Hill, of Georgia, and they hope, for the benefit of the cause in other States, he can be induced to talk some more. But all the credit is not due to Hill. First of all, the sturdy patriotism and rugged common sense of the Granite State rebelled against Southern intolerance in Congress. Next, this inherent justice in the people was aroused and made effective by the wise and incessant labors of such men as E. H. Rollins, Daniel Hall, W. E. Chandler, Col. Ordway, B. F. Prescott, and others, who to-night are rejoicing that, with the help of Hill, they have far more than met their expectations. The crestfallen Democrats have, however, one crumb of comfort, as they have probably saved the Council, and, under the absurd laws of the State, will thereby be able to keep in place the petty officials they put in power when they had the Governor, Council, and Legislature, in Weston's time. But the Republicans have full power to make laws, and intend to so amend the statutes that Democratic rascality will be more difficult to achieve should they ever obtain power in the future.

Later.—At an early hour this evening, in fact by 8 o'clock, the Democrats came to the conclusion that they had met their Sedan, and sensibly closed their State Committee rooms. A few of them went to a neighboring newspaper office, where they found cold comfort in the telegrams subsequently received. Every moment came news of Republican gains everywhere, and by 10:30 P. M. it was known that the Republicans had elected Cheney by at least fifteen hundred majority, possibly by two thousand, seven Senators out of the twelve certain, and probably nine, and an apparent majority in the House of twenty-five, but with nearly as many towns where there was no choice, which must vote to-morrow for Representatives. In by far the greatest number of these, however, the Republicans have by long odds the best chance, so that it may be safely said the Legislature is Republican in both branches. But the victory is even more complete than this, for it is now claimed, and not denied, that the Council stands two and two, with one district yet in doubt, but probably Republican. If this should prove to be the fact, there has been a clean sweep; but in any case the Republicans go to bed in the Granite State to-night saying glory enough for one day.

CONCORD, March 15—*Half-past twelve o'clock A. M.*—It becomes better and better. Cheney's majority not less than two thousand. Eight Senators out of twelve at least, twenty majority in the House, and three of the five Councillors.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS CLAIM—NINE OUT OF TWELVE SENATORS, AND A MAJORITY OF TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE IN THE HOUSE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—The returns of the election being received here are very full, and show decided Republican gains throughout the State. The indications point to the election of P. C. Cheney (Republican) Governor by the people, and there seems to be no doubt that the Republicans have elected a majority of the Senators. The Republicans claim that they shall have a majority in the House of at least fifteen or twenty, though the Democrats do not concede that the House is Republican. The Republicans are confident that they have made a clean sweep, and are very jubilant. Sufficient figures have not yet been received to indicate precisely the status.

Hon. E. H. Rollins, of the Republican State Committee, claims that the Republican have elected nine out of the twelve Senators; that Cheney's majority will be 1,200 or 1,600, and the majority in the House will be twenty or twenty-five. There is little excitement in the city. The Republicans are holding a crowded meeting in Rumford Hall, where summaries have been read and received with enthusiasm. The meeting has been addressed by Hon. E. H. Rollins, Gen. E. W. Andrews, of Michigan; George A. Pillsbury, Mayor elect of this city, and others.

THE VICTORY CONFIRMED—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF OVER 2,500 IN TWO HUNDRED TOWNS.

CONCORD, March 15—2 A. M.—A summary of all the returns received up to 1 o'clock A. M. is as follows: One hundred and ninety-nine towns and wards give Cheney 31,763; Marcy, 28,936; Kendall and scattering, 310. The same towns and wards last year gave the Republican candidate 30,393, the Democratic 29,737, the Prohibition and scattering 591, showing a net Republican gain of 2,552. The footing up of the Representatives at the same hour is as follows: 197 towns and wards elect 148 Republicans and 129 Democrats. The Republican majority in the House last year was 11.

There is no doubt that Cheney is elected Governor by the people, and the Republicans claim that his majority will be as high as 1,500 or 2,000. They also claim the House by from 15 to 25 majority, but the exact figures can only be determined by later returns. The Democrats think the House very close and in doubt.

In the Senatorial districts the Republicans claim to have elected Natt Head, in District No. 2; James F. Briggs, in the Third District; George E. Todd, in the Fourth District; Joshua B. Smith in the Fifth District; Charles H. Olman in the Seventh District; Royal H. Porter in the Ninth District; James Burnap in the Tenth District; and probably James W. Johnson in the Eleventh District. This claim gives them eight out of the twelve Senators, and districts numbers one, six, eight, and twelve to the Democrats.

In the Councilor Districts they claim to have elected Charles A. Foss in District No. 1, and Albert S. Scott in District No. 4, leaving No. 3 doubtful. Districts Nos. 2 and 5 they concede to the Democrats, who claim they have elected John M. Parker in District No. 3, which gives a Democratic majority in the Council.

Of the counties, the Republicans claim to have carried six out of the ten, as follows: Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Sullivan, and Merrimack. The latter county is somewhat in doubt, but the probabilities are that it has elected Republican officers. Last year the counties were five Republican and five Democrat, as stated. With the exception of the House, the status of which can only be determined by further returns, and the Council, which is doubtful, the Republicans have made a clean sweep.

THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The news from New-Hampshire has been very eagerly awaited, and the final dispatches from all sources practically agreeing that the Republicans have won a victory, are received with great rejoicing by all who are to be found upon the streets or about the hotels. The Democrats have disappeared, and are probably laying plans to unfold some new frauds.

RETURNS BY TOWNS.

BOSTON, March 14.—Returns from seventy-four towns of New-Hampshire have been received. They give Cheney, (Rep.,) for Governor, 12,175; Marcy, (Dem.,) 10,644; Kendall, (Probib.,) 98. The First Ward of Dover gives Cheney 193; Marcy, 95. The First Ward of Concord gives Cheney 211; Marcy, 170. The Second, Fourth, and Seventh Wards of Portsmouth give Cheney 419; Marcy, 338. These returns show Republican gains.

An estimate of the returns of 103 towns outside of the cities, received here at 9 P. M., gives Cheney (Rep.) 16,012; Marcy, (Dem.,) 14,128; Kendall (Probib.) and scattering, 144, showing Republican gains.

The following is a comparative statement of sixty-nine towns and wards: Cheney, 11,931; Marcy, 10,572; Kendall and scattering, 92. Last year these towns and wards gave the Republican candidate 11,462, the Democratic 10,691, and the Prohibitionist, &c., 175, showing a Republican gain this year of 671.

NASHUA, March 14.—The Republicans elect the Mayor by 25 majority. The Democrats gain two Representatives and one Alderman.

BOSTON, March 14.—A Concord special to the *Post*, (Democratic,) concedes a Republican victory in New-Hampshire, a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and the election of Gov. Cheney by the people by a small majority; but, as was the case last year, later returns may materially affect the result.

One hundred and sixty-six towns and wards give Cheney 27,739; Marcy, 25,224; Kendall and scattering, 254. The same towns last year gave the Republicans 26,583, the Democrats 25,963, and scattering 477. The Republican net gain is 2,118.

THE NEW-YORK INFLATIONISTS.

A BRANCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ARRANGING A SOFT-MONEY PLATFORM—THE PROCEEDINGS TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE INTEREST OF MR. TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 14.—A large poster, conspicuously displayed at hotel bars and other appropriate places, calling on the Democrats of Onondaga County who agree with the Democracy of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other Democratic States to meet in mass convention, reminds the visitor that the greenback wing of the New-York Democracy are to hold their State Convention here to-morrow. Every one opposed to a national bank currency, hard times, and low wages is invited to attend at Wieting Opera-house, at 10 o'clock, and to be addressed on these subjects by eminent and eloquent Democratic speakers. Who these orators are to be is a matter of doubt at present, but among the corporal's guard of delegates who have arrived this evening appear some names familiar in certain kinds of political circles in New-York. Mr. Richard Schell is on hand, and the irrepressible Gideon J. Tucker as delegate from the First Assembly District Legal-tender Club. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa is another delegate, and then a long list of Hibernian names follow his as representatives of other district clubs. Mr. Peter Cooper is advertised as one of the big guns of the movement, but diligent inquiry at the various hotels only elicited the rather surprising response, "Cooper, who is he?" From which it appears that neither his fame nor person has yet reached Syracuse. Ex-Speaker McGuire is here, and Gen. Diven with him. Gov. Tilden has also his man on the ground in Shiel Sweeny, of the State Controller's office, who is suspected of similar designs on the harmony of the coming convention. Mr. George O. Jones, formerly of Albany, but late of Washington, was one of the arrivals this evening; but what rôle he intends to take in the play is a little doubtful. He comes direct from the National capital, where he has been engaged in the consideration of the currency question. The headquarters of the Greenbackers are at the Syracuse House, and the Executive Committee, which appears to comprise all the delegates here, are holding a meeting to-night to arrange the morrow's convention, "For," as Mr. Tucker observed, "the convention can't run itself no more than a locomotive." The same gentleman has indicated the line of policy to be pursued. Mr. Tilden is a hard-money Democrat, and naturally wishes the soft-money Democrats to take their stand outside the party lines as independents. This Mr. Tucker calls heaven and earth to witness that they won't do anyhow. "No, Sir," he says, "we shall stick inside the party. To go out of it would leave Mr. Tilden to run the Democratic Party of this State. We shall not make that blunder." But it is rumored that the Governor has secured a number of delegates who will insist on the convention resolving that the New-York Greenbackers are and shall be an independent party, because they have no confidence in either of the existing organizations. If a really serious attempt be made to do this, the proceedings of the convention may not be entirely harmonious.

The Executive Committee, *i. e.* the Convention, is still deliberating. The following list of speakers has been agreed upon: Theodore E. Tomlinson, President United States Legal Tender Club, New-York; Richard Schell and Peter Cooper, New-York; D. F. Keefe, Warren County; John J. Van Allen, and George O. Jones, Albany; Jeremiah McGuire, Chemung County. The numerous delegates of Hibernian extraction who were expected from New-York, as representatives of the More Money Party, have not arrived, the Central Road having refused to furnish passes.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet here to-morrow to select a time and place for holding the State Convention to elect delegates to the Presidential Convention. Several members of the committee arrived here to-night. Gov. Tilden and his friends are in favor of holding the convention in Albany during the present month. The anti-Tilden party favor some more central city and a later date.

RIVAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

BOSTON, March 14.—The two conflicting Republican committees now in session in this city propose to harmonize their difficulties, and by adjourning sine die to meet at the polls, and there elect a committee of five from each ward. Nominations hereafter will be made by special conventions selected upon a representative basis.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WATERTOWN, March 14.—The following were elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention from Franklin County, and they favor an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati: Hon. W. S. Dickinson, M. S. Parmlee, and P. H. Shields.

AN INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.

DETROIT, March 14.—An Independent State Convention is called to meet at Jackson on May 3, to elect delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis. The call is signed by Moses W. Fields.

STATE CHARTER ELECTIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, March 14.—The Middletown charter election was held to-day. The Republicans elect five of the eight Trustees, Collector, and all four of the School Trustees. The Democrats elect the President and Treasurer.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

NORWICH, March 14.—The Republicans of the Third District met at Putnam to-day and nominated Hon. John T. Wait for Congress in place of the late H. H. Starkweather.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned sine die at noon to-day. Four hundred and fifteen bills have been passed, and only two vetoed. The most important acts are the Vance Railroad bill, which repeals the Potter law and leaves the railroads free to regulate their own charges; the Dills Improvement bill, and the Apportionment bill.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 425; California, 89½; Segregated Belcher, 95; Ophir, 65¾; Chollar, 131; Savage, 18¾; Imperial, 14; Mexican, 35¼; Gould & Curry, 21¾; Best & Belcher, 59½; Hale & Norcross, 69; Crown Point, 25¼; Yellow Jacket, 118; Empire, 8; Alpha, 43; Belcher, 34¾; Confidence, 27¼; Sierra Nevada, 24¾; Exchequer, 18¾; Overman, 89¼; Justice, 27¾; Caledonia, 66; Succor, 1¾.

AN ESTATE WORTH LOOKING AFTER.

MONTREAL, March 14.—Henry R. Holt, of Lorne avenue, comes forward as another heir to the great Holt estate in Oxfordshire, England, estimated at $16,000,000. He has a brother living at Brockville, and several relatives in the United States. An association has been formed to advance their interests.

THE WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The whisky cases which were to have been tried to-day, have been postponed until Friday next, out of respect to the memory of the late Gen. J. D. Webster.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

TOLEDO, March 14.—An examination of the books of the County Treasurer of Ottawa County has disclosed a deficit of $2,000, and the Treasurer, John H. Magee, was to-day arrested charged with embezzlement.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM M'KEE.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—District Attorney Dyer to-day filed several additional affidavits in the United States Circuit Court, in the matter of a new trial for William McKee.

WASHINGTON.

CLYMER INVESTIGATING HIMSELF.

GEN. BOYNTON GIVES HIS AUTHORITY FOR THE PENDLETON STATEMENT—BLACKBURN'S GAME OF "BOUNCE" WITH THE WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Gen. Boynton was examined by Mr. Clymer's committee today, and gave as the authority for the statement which he telegraphed to the *Gazette* and gave to Mr. Nordhoff and others, the name of Col. Grafton, who was informed of the facts by Gen. Caddo. Gen. Boynton reiterated before the committee the story which Col. Grafton gave to him, and explained that he caused its publication because he believed it to be true, and thought it a very disgraceful affair, it the committee would not investigate Pendleton because he was a Democrat. Mr. Clymer will attempt to break the force of this statement by proving that he sent the correspondent of the New-York *Sun* to the War Department to look up the papers, thus taking action before the story was printed by Boynton. Mr. Clymer has subpœnaed Grafton and Caddo, intending to first examine the former so as to approach by easy stages the final dénoument of the interview with himself in which he was informed of the delinquencies of Pendleton. The examination was enlivened by an exhibition of grandiloquence, not to say bullying, on the part of Capt. Blackburn, the famous Kentucky raider. With stern and terrible visage, and with deep resonant voice, he demanded of Boynton whether he knew the statements to be facts when he wrote them, and whether he knew them to be facts now. Gen. Boynton answered that he knew them only in the way which he had detailed to the committee. Blackburn demanded a different answer, asked the question four or five times over, and attempted to force the committee into ordering a different answer and taking the case before the House. The witness was not scared, however, and the rest of the committee would not be driven, and Capt. Blackburn, having found a convenient passage for escape marked out by Mr. Robbins, gallantly abandoned his intended capture. He simply wanted Gen. Boynton to admit what he expressly declared that he had no personal knowledge of the facts.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE PAYNE BILL TO BE REPORTED, BUT THE ACTION OF THE CAUCUS NOT TO BE HELD AS BINDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The final meeting of the Democratic caucus of the two houses of Congress for the disposition of the reports of its committee upon the financial question will be held to-morrow night, unless again adjourned, and there are strenuous efforts being made to secure a full attendance. A printed circular signed by Mr. Clymer, Chairman pro tem. in Mr. Lamar's absence, has been sent to every member and Senator, urging the importance of prompt attendance. The indications are that there will be a full caucus and that the report of the majority of the committee, the Payne bill, will be finally adopted. But its adoption is not likely to bring harmony to the party upon this question, because neither faction intends to be bound by the caucus action. There will be an attempt to get a resolution adopted to-morrow night pledging the members to abide by the decision of the meeting, but there are several of both factions who will not agree to stand by the decision of the caucus if adverse to their views.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

CURIOUS EXPLANATION BY A. P. BROWN OF WOLF'S STATEMENT REGARDING MONEY PAID TO CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A. P. Brown, of the firm of S. P. Brown & Son, was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, and testified as to the business relations of the firm with the Navy Department. He denied the allegations set forth in the testimony of the witness Wolf. His explanation of Wolf's statement that money had been furnished him by the firm, with instructions to pay it to clerks in the Navy Department, was quite unique. He said clerks were in the habit of purchasing coal from the firm and it sometimes happened that in receiving payment for the coal, change could not be made. In such cases, after the purchaser had gone to the department, the change due may have been given Wolf with instructions to pay it to the parties to whom it belonged. This is a very singular admission, and unless corroborated by clerks who had such dealings and experience with the firm, may prove disastrous to Mr. Brown's general statement.

COMMITTED TO JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

THE WITNESS KILBOURNE BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE—HE PERSISTS IN HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER THE COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONS AND IS LOCKED UP BY THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Hallett Kilbourne was to-day brought before the bar of the House for contempt of its authority in refusing to answer the questions concerning the District real estate pool. In reply to questions by the Speaker, the witness said he desired to be heard before the House through his counsel, Judge Black. A motion to grant this request led to a long debate. Mr. Holman thought it would be establishing a bad precedent to permit recusant witnesses to appear before the House by counsel, and might lead to embarrassments in the future. The case was not analogous with a case before a criminal court, where a party could not be heard at all except through counsel. The witness could himself make a statement to the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, or the statement prepared for him by counsel might be read by the Clerk; but counsel should not be permitted to formally appear and argue the case before the House. Mr. Hoar contended that no citizen should be deprived of liberty without a hearing. If the witness can make a statement himself, or read a statement prepared for him, he can be heard through counsel. There can be no discrimination between the witness and his counsel. As a rule, witnesses brought before the bar of the House have not the confidence to stand in such a presence, and have not the ability or training requisite to make a statement in the way of showing cause why they should not be declared in contempt. To urge that a witness at the bar must personally make whatever statement he has to make is practically to exclude him from making any statement at all. The point was further argued by Messrs. Jenks and Conger, when the witness, after consultation with his counsel, withdrew his request, and sent to the Clerk's desk a written statement explaining why he declined to answer, and arguing against the power of the House to inflict punishment. The motion to permit counsel to appear being insisted on, a motion to lay that motion on the table was carried by a party vote, the Republicans very generally voting nay. The witness, persisting in his refusal to answer, was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and ordered to be confined in the common jail of the District, until he shall purge himself of contempt, by answering the question of the committee and producing the books called for.

The case of Kilbourne will be fully tested in the courts by able counsel. A writ of habeas corpus will be asked for at once, and the Sergeant at Arms will probably be arrested for an assault in making the arrest. The details of the actions proposed are not, of course, disclosed. It seems to be easy to establish that this case is like no other case of contempt ever brought before the House, and it would not be strange if the Democrats, in their zeal and inexperience, had again made a blunder in the method of proceeding.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

AN ADVERSE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ON MR. DANA'S NOMINATION TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Committee on Foreign Relations, consisting of Senators Cameron, Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, and Eaton, have instructed their Chairman to report against the confirmation of Mr. R. H. Dana to be Minister to Great Britain, and to ask the President to withdraw the nomination. This action is brought about by the opposition of ex-Gov. William Beach Lawrence, and is the result of the old copyright quarrel between these two publicists. Gov. Lawrence has appeared in person, and through others, opposing Dana's confirmation, and two or three days ago Gen. Butler appeared on the scene, and has been working diligently to pledge against Dana a sufficient number of Republican Senators to defeat the confirmation. If all the Democratic Senators vote against it. Mr. Dana has telegraphed Senators Boutwell and Dawes, asking for a hearing before the committee. In a case of this character and importance, it would be exceedingly unfortunate if the proceedings by which the name of such a man as R. H. Dana is rejected are covered up under the secrecy of an executive session.

THE PREPOSTEROUS STORY OF LITERARY PIRACY.

Concerning the charge of "literary piracy" on the part of Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., in connection with his edition of Wheaton's *Elements of International Law*, the Boston *Transcript* says:

"The history of the case is well known hereabout. A suit is now pending in the United States Court, having been referred several years ago to Hon. Henry W. Paine, as auditor in chancery, to determine how far Mr. Dana is liable, if at all, for literary piracy. It was formally agreed between Mrs. Wheaton and Mr. Lawrence, in consideration of some negotiations by which Brockhaus, of Leipsic, was to pay the former 6,000 francs, that she was 'to make no use of Mr. Lawrence's notes in a new edition [of *Wheaton's Elements*] without his written consent, and Mrs. Wheaton will give to Mr. Lawrence the right to make any use he wishes of his own notes.' This agreement was ratified by the payment of the draft. In 1863 the seventh edition of the *Elements* appeared, with Mr. Lawrence's notes and and annotations, entitled *Lawrence's Wheaton, Second Annotated Edition.* The title of the book was thus changed, without the consent of, and to the indignation of, Mr. Wheaton's representatives, who owned the copyright. Furthermore, the editor had embodied, as the owners allege, his own peculiar views of political economy, which were adverse to the then prevailing sentiments of patriotic Americans at home and abroad. It was a time when the National Government was hard pressed by the rebels in the field at home and by secret emissaries at foreign courts. Questions of international law were constantly arising; our home and foreign policy was passing through its most trying ordeal, and the authorities at Washington refused to sanction, by purchasing the usual supply for the foreign offices, a work whose editor was a pronounced Calhounist, and whose views to a considerable extent permeated the notes to this standard volume on international law. In this dilemma the representatives of Mr. Wheaton sought a new editor, who, after some solicitation, was found in Mr. Dana. In 1864 his work began; laborious progress was made for two years, and late in 1866 the eighth edition appeared, with his name as editor. The edition was favorably received at home and abroad, and has since occupied a high standard position, having been used by both parties at Geneva. The compactness of the notes and citations has rendered it far more desirable than the bulky references and quotations of Mr. Lawrence. In many cases authors are cited who are not named in Mr. Lawrence's notes, but who were easily accessible at the time; and in the evidence before the Master Mr. Dana has shown a vast amount of labor and research, for all of which he received only about what would be the fee for a single argument in court. Mr. Dana had no knowledge of any agreement between Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Wheaton's representatives, except the one above quoted; and the whole claim of Mr. Lawrence rests on the question whether Mr. Dana had the right to cite the same authorities on a given topic that Mr. Lawrence did, and at the same place. In rendering his decision, Judge Clifford decided some points in favor of both parties, laid down the principles of law applicable to the case, and referred the whole matter to Mr. Paine to report upon the annotations. Mr. Lawrence never obtained an injunction, the whole edition has been sold, and the parties are thinking of getting out another. The questions involved are purely of a private nature, relating to a contract which Mr. Lawrence alleges was made with him by the Wheatons, with which Mr. Dana had nothing to do. Mr. Dana is but one of the parties to the suit, which must, from the nature of things, ultimately be decided by the United States Supreme Court, and no issues are involved which impair his fitness for the position to which he has been nominated."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON—THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Richard P. Derickson, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois; James Atkins, to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Savannah, Ga.; Andrew Cone, to be Consul of the United States at Para. Postmasters—Sylvanus Wylmer, Mount Vernon, Ind.; James F. Eastman, Marysville, Cal.; B. F. King, St. Joseph, Mich.; Leslie J. Perry, Paola, Kan.; William Ingersoll, Pueblo, Colorado Territory; Newell Jones, Homer, N. Y. Military Promotions—Second Lieuts. Theodore E. True, Edward L. Bailey, and John Scott, to be First Lieutenants of the Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Dillard H. Clark to be First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: James F. Eastman, Postmaster at Marysville, Cal.; Second Lieut. F. Beers Taylor to be First Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry.

The Navy Department is to-day in receipt of dispatches from Rear Admiral Reed Werden, commanding the South Atlantic station, dated on board the flag-ship Richmond, at Valparaiso, Chili, Feb. 8. He reports the health of the officers and crew unusually good. The Omaha was daily expected from Callao. The Richmond was expected to sail between the 20th of February and the 1st of March for Callao, stopping at the important ports en route. The new Chilian iron-clad Valparaiso, of 3,500 tons displacement, was in port. She is of the same class and model as the Almirante Cochrane.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the hour of closing were as follow: Currency, $5,343,766; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,535,000; coin, including coin certificates to the amount of $35,559,100, $71,741,999; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,392.

The following Gangers were appointed to-day: Oroson G. Stanley, for Colorado; C. H. Grummon and H. C. McArthur, for the Third District of Missouri, and M. J. Keplinger for the Second District of Kentucky.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $549,612 94, and from Customs, $273,169 78.

The House Committee on Public Lands heard ex-Gov. Low, of Ohio, in advocacy of the so-called five per cent. claim of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The Ways and Means Committee did nothing to-day except to arrive at an informal agreement that next Thursday they will act on a motion which will then be submitted by Mr. Morrison, to take up and fix a time for the consideration of his Tariff bill.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day reconsidered their vote to report Representative Hale's bill for the abolition of compulsory pilot fees, and the subject being thus reopened, heard arguments presented by a number of pilots from New-York, Savannah, and other Atlantic port, in opposition to the bill or any other of a similar character. They contended that Congress should leave the regulation of the matter entirely to the respective States.

The Senate had a short and uninteresting session to-day, going into executive session about 3 o'clock. The passage of the bill to reduce the President's salary from fifty to twenty-five thousand dollars was the only business of importance transacted, and an analysis of the vote develops the fact that it was not considered in a partisan or sectional spirit, as the votes of both parties and sections were very equally divided. The vote was light at best, only forty-six Senators voting, and the vote standing 26 to 20. If three Presidential candidates had voted against the reductions the vote would have been a tie.

ECHOES OF THE SCANDAL.

HENRY C. BOWEN BEFORE THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH EXAMINING COMMITTEE—REV. DR. BACON'S LETTER TO REV. DR. SMYTH.

Henry C. Bowen appeared last evening before the special committee appointed by Plymouth Church to try him on the charges and specifications presented by the Examining Committee, at the residence of Mr. Pratt. Mr. Bowen was accompanied by Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, and his four sons. According to the plan decided on, Mr. Bowen presented his defense, which was conducted by Dr. Ward. The evening between 7:30 and 10 o'clock was taken up by evidence presented on the first three specifications. The only witnesses examined were Messrs. Henry E. and Edward Bowen. From the testimony offered Mr. Shearman said that it might be inferred that Mr. Bowen knew nothing further than had already been stated, and indeed nothing, either documentary or oral, was offered which would in any way lead the committee to think that Mr. Bowen possessed any other facts than he had before given in his statements. Mr. Shearman said that Mr. Bowen's witnesses admitted that they had visited a woman in South Brooklyn for the purpose of obtaining evidence in support of their case. They had failed, however, as the Mr. Beecher to whom the woman referred was not H. W. Beecher, the Pastor of Plymouth Church, but an entirely different person. Mr. Shearman said that the greater part of the evening was taken up by the witnesses declining to answer questions.

The committee then adjourned to next Tuesday evening. After that they will meet each Tuesday and Thursday evening until the case is finished.

No one was present at Mr. Pratt's last evening except the committee, Mr. Bowen's party, and the official stenographer.

Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon has written a letter to Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, D. D., of Andover, in which he holds that Mr. Beecher's ecclesiastical responsibility is first to the church of which he is a member, and that expulsion from the Congregational Association would not depose him from his pastoral duties. In regard to the Andover letter he remarks that Plymouth Church has shown itself painfully sensitive to admonitory letters from other churches, and adds that, even if the request for a mutual council should be granted, the trial before such council would not be satisfactory to the public. After reviewing the Andover letter, Dr. Bacon concludes by urging that Andover Church, or some members thereof, assume the prosecution, making formal and specific charges and producing proofs.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 15—1 A. M.—Clear weather continues in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with north-westerly winds and slight changes in temperature in the Middle States and New-England, and easterly winds in the South Atlantic States. Cloudiness has increased, with areas of rain, easterly winds, and a slight rise of temperature in the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. Snow has prevailed in the Upper Missouri Valley, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado, with cold northerly winds. The barometer has risen on the Atlantic Coast, and continues highest north of the lake region, and has fallen in the Mississippi Valley. The rivers have risen seven inches at Memphis, twenty-seven inches at Cairo, six inches at St. Louis and Leavenworth, twenty inches at Louisville, and fourteen inches at Cincinnati. The Mississippi has fallen eight inches at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally clear weather and stationary or slight fall in temperature, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer during the day.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear and fair weather, and north-east to south-east winds during the day, with slight changes in temperature, and rising, followed by falling, barometer, and during the night cloudy and threatening weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy, warmer weather, and rain, with easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the lake region, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain or snow, north-east to south-east winds, low but slowly rising temperature, and falling barometer during the day.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rain in Missouri and Iowa, and snow in Minnesota and the Upper Missouri Valley, with easterly to southerly winds, continued low barometer, and temperature above freezing in the southern portions of these districts, and northerly winds and decidedly cold weather in the northern portions.

The Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The total number of deaths in Montreal during the past year were 6,314.

The recent cold snap has again rendered the ice bridge at Montreal perfectly secure.

Freeman Fisher, a milkman, was killed at Jamaica Plain, Mass., yesterday by his horse crushing him against a telegraph pole.

Jacob Randall, a saloon-keeper in St. Louis, a very hard drinker and wife-beater, blew out his brains early yesterday morning.

Judge McKeaghney, of Manitoba, has been sworn in as administrator during the absence of Gov. Morris, who is now in Ottawa.

A fire occurred last evening on the third floor of No. 10 Barclay street, occupied by E. Seyd, frame maker. Damage to stock and building, $500.

William A. Merritt, an aged and respected bachelor of King street, near Portchester, was found dead sitting in his chair yesterday morning.

Anne Weinhold, aged sixty, wife of Christopher Weinhold, at No. 118 Fort avenue, Baltimore, committed suicide Monday night by hanging herself to a bed-post.

George W. Tisdale, a well-known insurance broker of Boston, was arrested at Brighton yesterday and bailed in $15,000 on the charge of irregular financial transactions.

The residence of Samuel Downing, at Salmon Falls, N. H., was burned yesterday afternoon, and his aged mother, a blind lady, perished in the flames. Loss on building, $1,2 0.

Four more bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Norwich, Conn., Poor-house yesterday, making eleven in all found. Three are still missing. A jury of inquest is investigating the matter.

The United States authorities now permit Manitoba teams to cross the boundary to Moosehead for supplies without paying duty, and a reciprocal courtesy is extended toward American teams by the Dominion Government.

Two laborers, named respectively George Brown and Robert Stevens, were excavating a drain on Dundas street, Toronto, yesterday morning, when it caved in, completely burying both men. They were taken out shortly afterward, but life was extinct.

The Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will hold their twenty-sixth annual convention with the Alpha Chapter of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, June 30. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of J. L. Clarke, Maryland; C. F. Barnes, Pennsylvania; J. M. Dandy, Illinois; Leroy S. Edwards, Virginia; W. W. Curtin, Pennsylvania; E. W. Greenough, Pennsylvania.

PENDLETON'S JOBBERY.

AN UNSATISFACTORY STATEMENT.

HOW HE COLLECTED A CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—AN ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS NOT BENEFICIAL TO HIS CLIENTS—AN ENORMOUS FEE NOT ACCOUNTED FOR—THE OHIO FINANCIER'S EXAMINATION BY A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. George H. Pendleton was examined this morning by Mr. Clymer's committee. The summary of the evidence, with the important point of the Kentucky Railroad case, so far as it touches Mr. Pendleton personally, is contained in the following questions and answers, being a verbatim report of the closing examination of the witness by Mr. Bass:

Q.—As I understand, in general terms, you, as administrator of the Bowler estate, owned three-fifths of this road? A.—In general terms.

Q.—And your administration was for the benefit of infants? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you, as administrator, made a contract with yourself, as the President of the road, by which you received $80,000, and the Bowler estate received three-fifths of $58,000 or $68,000? A.—No, Sir; I did not make it with myself.

Q.—How was that done? A.—Because I consulted Mr. Bowler, my nephew, who was one of the heirs, and entitled to his full share; and I consulted my sister, Mrs. Bowler, who had her interest.

Q.—Yes, but there were two infants. Who represented them except yourself? A.—Well, as far as they were represented, their mother and their brother and I represented them.

Q.—It was assumed? A.—No, Sir; it was not assumed.

Q.—It was assumed that they would not object to this when they became of age? A.—Yes, Sir; I don't think they will object to it.

Q.—Then that is the fact, that as administrator, representing three-fifths of the road, you made a contract with yourself, as President of the road, to peform these services? A.—I made the contract just as I have stated it to you.

Q.—Out of which you realized $80,000, as I understand? A.—Yes, Sir, at least $80,000; either $80,000 or $90,000; that is to say, I realized that, and settled Mr. Ransom's claim; my impression is that I paid him $15,000.

Q.—Out of the $80,000? A.—Out of whatever I received.

Q.—I understand you to say that his claim, or part of his claim, was paid out of the portion which went to the railroad company—the $68,000? A.—You misunderstood me, if you understood me to say that any portion of his claim was paid out of the amount which the company was to receive for its share; they allowed me a certain amount, out of which I was to pay him; now, the question was asked me whether or not a portion of a certain draft went to him—the draft for $68,000; that I can scarcely answer definitely; my impression is that it did.

Q.—Then, will you state, as nearly as you can, how much the company realized of this claim? A.—If the company allowed me $80,000, as my distinct impression was that they did, they realized $68,000, assuming that $148,000 was the amount received, instead of $149,000, as I think it was; if, on the other hand, they allowed me $90,000, or $87,000, or $88,000, or whatever it was, they realized the balance.

Q.—That is what I asked you to state—how much they realized? A.—I have told you that the impression upon my mind was very distinct that they allowed me $80,000, and that I was to pay Mr. Ransom out of that; but in thinking over these things my mind is a little confused whether $80,000 was the exact amount that was allowed me; but whatever they allowed me I paid Mr. Ransom out of it and the company received the rest. It I am right in saying that theo allowed me $80,000, they received $68,000 and a fraction; if they allowed me $90,000, and I settled with Mr. Ransom, they have received but $58,000.

The case above presented by Mr. Pendleton is said to afford a subject for consideration by the Probate Court of Cincinnati. The story which he told on direct examination can be briefly summarized, as the verbatim report would take considerable space. The Bowler estate owns about three-fifths of the Kentucky Central Railroad. As administrator of that estate Pendleton became President of the road in 1869. The heirs are the sister of Pendleton and her three children, two of them known to the law as infants or minors. Mr. Pendleton's first attention was turned to the settlement of some pending suits, and afterward he heard, in the Fall of 1870, he thinks, for the first time of the claim against the War Department. He called to see Gov. Stevenson and other persons interested in the minority of the railroad stock, and was told by Stevenson, in general terms, that the claim was an old one, and the company would give fifty per cent. of it to any one who would get it through. This announcement gave the claim a new appearance in the eye of Mr. Pendleton. He saw the parties interested, also Bowler, his nephew, and his sister, and they consented to the arrangement that he should have fifty per cent. if he could get it paid. He prepared the claim, presented it to the War Department, had an interview with the Secretary of War, who placed the claim in the hands of Gen. McKee Dunn, who, as Assistant Judge Advocate General, was acting as law officer of the department. This was in the Fall of 1870. In the Spring or early Summer of 1871 the claim went through the War and Treasury Departments, and the money was paid to Pendleton. He received from the Treasury Department three drafts, one for $50,000, one for $30,000, and one for $68,000 82. The latter draft was collected by the railroad, the $50,000 was collected through the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and the $30,000 through the First National Bank. A man named Ransom, who had assisted in the preparation of the case before Mr. Pendleton was connected with the road, claimed that there was an agreement with him, by which he was to receive a certain percentage. His claim was allowed, and there was some controversy as to whether it should be paid from the amount turned over to the road or from the amount received by Mr. Pendleton. But, according to his recollection, an additional allowance was made by the road, so that Ransom's claim of $15,000 was partially paid from each sum. Pendleton swore that he paid no one else a dollar for assisting to get the claim through. He wrote two or three brief arguments; he took three or four original affidavits; he was in Washington twice holding personal interviews, and from his statements, and from the record, that was all the service he rendered, the case having been prepared substantially as he presented it several years ago. The $50,000 draft was laid by as a permanent addition to Mr. Pendleton's fortune. Out of the $30,000 draft he paid the expenses of his family then in Europe, paid a private bill which he was owing, and put enough in his pocket to go to Europe himself, and started the next day. He swore, in the most positive terms, that he never paid any person for assistance except Ransom, and had never paid one dollar to the Secretary of War, or to McKee Dunn, or to any member of the Secretary's family. According to Pendleton's own statement he did no work which he could not have done in a month of easy labor, and after paying all expenses put over seventy thousand dollars in his own pocket. For this small labor, if the statement of the number of heirs is correct, the two infants, without their consent, (for in law they are incapable of consenting,) were deprived of a sum not far from twelve thousand each, by the method in which Pendleton administered his trust. Whatever they might have received had he as President of the road, receiving a salary, collected the claim without charge, by his enormous fee their fortunes are certainly reduced over one-half. He admits that since he has administered the Bowler estate and been President of the road, to which position, as Administrator, he could elect himself, he has had but little connection with business at the Bar. It must not be forgotten that Bowler was his sister's husband. The affair touches the War Department in one of its points. The claim was practically rejected by Secretary Stanton. Whether there was not technical ground for holding that it had not been actually rejected it will require a more careful examination of the records to discover. It is claimed that the case had been so far reopened by Secretary Stanton as to afford a basis for a rehearing by Secretary Belknap. Whether this is so is a question of law. It has been determined over and over again that a head of department has no legal right to go back and reconsider action taken by a predecessor, either to affirm or reverse. If such action was taken by Belknap, that alone might be ground for impeachment. There is another question which naturally arises whenever the topic is discussed: Is it possible that Pendleton really took to himself the whole of this vast sum which he has described as his fee? The story which comes to Gen. Boynton, and which he gave to the committee, that Mrs. Belknap admitted receiving a portion of it, cannot be passed by without complete investigation. The current report which seems to be traceable to parties in Cincinnati is that she did receive about twenty-six thousand dollars. There must be other testimony to this fact, if it be a fact, beside the statement of Pendleton. Mrs. Marsh, for instance, is said to know all the facts by Mrs. Belknap's admissions.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—George H. Pendleton was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, and gave a history of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, which was formed in 1858. Robert B. Bowler, of Cincinnati, and two or three associates operated the road till 1863. The copartnership continued, with various changes till the death of Mr. Bowler. In 1869 he became the President and represented the estate of Mr. Bowler, his deceased brother-in-law. The witness had been a Director in the company, but had taken no active part till the Fall of 1870, after he became President, when he found the company had a claim against the Government for the difference between ninety per cent. of its regular rates and the amount that had been paid it for the transportation of troops and supplies. When he heard this claim existed, he went to Senator Stevenson, William Earnest, and the other owners of the road. Mr. Stevenson informed him that the claim had existed for a long time, and that the company would give a large percentage to anybody who would get it through. He said, if they would give him fifty per cent. of the claim, he would obtain the money. That put a new aspect on the case, and Mr. Stevenson said that the owners of the claim would assent to such an agreement. The arrangement was made, and the witness accordingly entered upon the examination of the claim. His impression was the claim was for $149,500. This claim he presented to the War Department, and by direction of the Secretary of War it was referred to Gen. Dunn, then acting as law officer of the department. After several months the claim was allowed by the War Department and passed to the Treasury. Mr. Pendleton went to see Secretary Boutwell, and made but a single request—that he should not be kept waiting for the money. The Secretary said the examination should be made at the earliest practicable moment. He thought it was over a week before the warrant was issued.

Q.—In procuring the award from the War Department did you pay the late Secretary of War, or any member of his family, or any other person for him, directly or indirectly, any consideration for his action? A.—Not a dollar, nor any other consideration. In reply to further questions, Mr. Pendleton said he found on examination there had been a convention of representatives of railroad lines in States not affected by rebel incursions, at which certain charges for freight had been agreed to, but exceptions were made in favor of roads in territory liable to such incursions. The claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company was the difference between what had been paid to it and ninety per cent. of its regular tariff rates, such difference being ten per cent., the company having received only ninety cents on the dollar. He found that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company had been paid the full amount of freight charges. He presented the claim to the Secretary of War in November, 1870. He went to the Secretary's office at 9:30 o'clock in the morning; had an interview of half an hour, and stated the case, when he thought the Secretary sent for Gen. Dunn and referred the case to him; was of the impression that he went immediately to Gen. Dunn's room; had been acquainted with him, having served in Congress with him; saw him once or twice, and had several written communications with him; was not in Washington again until the ensuing 4th of March; he came without special business, and was not now able to say whether he saw the Secretary of War or not, although his claim had previously been before Secretary Stanton; he could not say whether it had ever been before Secretary Rawlins.

By Mr. Blackburn—Did I understand you to say there was nothing in the prosecution of the claim that would warrant any statement that would implicate the Secretary of War, Gen. Dunn, or any member of the Secretary's family, in the prosecution of the claim? A.—You did understand me to say that, most emphatically.

By Mr. Danford—The claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company had been pending for some years in the War Department. Had it not been presented and rejected repeatedly before you took hold of it? A.—I am not able to answer of my own knowledge; my information is that it had been presented to Secretary Stanton, but not to any other Secretary; I do not understand that Secretary Stanton's action concerning the claim was a rejection; if the claim had ever been presented to Secretary Rawlins, the fact never came to my knowledge. In further response to questions, Mr. Pendleton said: Judge Holt was Judge Advocate General while Stanton was Secretary of War.

Q.—Was not the claim presented twice while Judge Holt held that position, and twice rejected? A.—I have no such knowledge.

Q.—Was there any other person interested with you in the prosecution of the claim? A.—The only other person was A. H. Ransom, who was a clerk in the railroad company's office during my time of service; Ransom made up the original account on which the claim was based; in addition to the fifty per cent. to be paid me, there was a stipulation that I should pay Ransom.

In further response to questions, Mr. Pendleton said the Bowler interest was a fraction less than three-fifths the interest in the road. In reply to interrogatories of Mr. Robbins, he said that Gen. Dunn made a favorable report, and on this the claim was allowed by the Secretary of War.

Q.—Was any pecuniary inducement asked or paid to Gen. Dunn? A.—None whatever; not a cent.

Q.—Did any official of the Government have any interest in the claim? A.—Not one.

Q.—Did you interest yourself with Secretary Belknap to have the claim referred to Gen. Dunn? A.—I do not know how it came to be so referred.

Q.—Did you ever take the papers to Cincinnati? A.—I did not; I prepared two or three arguments in Cincinnati without having the papers by me; I think it very probable that I had a copy of the adverse report of Gen. Meigs.

Q.—Did you get your facts from Meigs' statement of the case? A.—I am not able to say: I obtained my information from every source pertaining to the claim.

Q.—On what basis was the claim originally rejected? A.—I could only tell from the papers; I have an impression that it was on the original report from Gen. Meigs; my impression is, I went to see Gen. Meigs when I was here, and had a conversation with him on the subject; having replied to his argument, Gen. Meigs told me the claim ought not to be paid; having once been before the War Department and not allowed, he did not think it ought to be reopened; the General further said the Kentucky Central Railroad Company was not entitled to make the claim, because the Government had been at a heavy expenditure to change the gauge of the road; I said to Gen. Meigs that he mistook, for the gauge had never been changed, and presented the proofs; it was the gauge of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad that had been changed, and not that of the Kentucky Central; he admitted his mistake, but still insisted the claim should not be paid. The witness was uncertain as to whether the company allowed him $80,000 or $90,000. At no time, to his knowledge, were his family traveling in Europe with Mrs. Marsh or Mrs. Bowers, afterward Mrs. Belknap.

Mr. Bass remarked to Mr. Pendleton that he understood him to be the Administrator of the Bowler estate, representing three-fifths of the railroad property, and yet, as such Administrator, he made a bargain for himself, as President of the company, with the remaining stockholders, by which he was benefited to the extent of more than one-half of the claim, receiving $80,000 for his services.

Mr. Pendleton said: If the company allowed him $80,000, the company received $68,000 of the claim, and if the company allowed him $90,000, the company received $58,000.

Mr. Clymer asked Mr. Pendleton whether he met him at any time in Europe.

Mr. Pendleton said he never did.

Mr. Clymer farther asked whether Mr. Pendleton ever had any private conversation with him in this committee-room.

Mr. Pendleton said such statements as he had seen in the papers were infamously false. He never had any private conversation here with any member of the committee.

Mr. Danford read the reports of Gen. Meigs and others upon the claim under consideration, and other papers, which were ordered to be put in the *Record*.

C. P. Wannall, a Clerk in the Treasury Department, presented the warrants by which the claim was paid.

The first is No. 1,785, payable to Mr. Pendleton, for $30,000, dated June 12, 1871, indorsed by George H. Pendleton, President, "Pay the First National Park Bank of New-York." The second is for $30,000, same date. The third amount is for $68,533 32, same date, indorsed by Mr. Pendleton to be paid to the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. Wannall testified that all the papers were filed in the Third Auditor's office. The warrants or requisitions have been in his hands for several years. The warrants are countersigned by the Register, Third Auditor, and Second Controller, and were issued on the requisition of the Secretary of War, being also countersigned by the Secretary of War. All the business was transacted on the same date, the 12th of June, 1871. Mr. Hartley was acting Secretary of the Treasury at that time. The warrants are marked "Special."

A. P. Ransom, Auditor of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, testified, but what he said was not of general interest.

Senator Stevenson having been requested to appear before the committee, testified that he was one of the stockholders of the Kentucky Central Railroad; he had been a Director since 1863, and also the general counselor of the company; Mr. Pendleton was employed to take charge of the collection of the claim of the company, for which he was to receive fifty per cent; the Senator was present when the agreement was made, and when the account was settled, but he had no knowledge of the mode and manner of the settlement. As one of the managers of the road, he indorsed the settlement as just and fair, and was glad to get the money. The Bowler estate owned four-fifths of the entire stock. The Senator was the poorest man in the company. Mrs. Bowler indorsed the settlement for herself and her infant children, for whom she is guardian. Mrs. Keef, who is the next largest stockholder, was delighted at the settlement. Everybody interested in the road was pleased, as they considered it just so much money made. Mr. Bowler in his lifetime said he would sell his interest for five cents on the dollar. The Senator thought it was as just a claim as ever was presented. Bridges had been burned and trains damaged, the rebels seizing the road and working it for thirty days. The Senator had regarded it a good claim, but hard to get. He heard that Stanton and Meigs had decided adversely to the claim. He was gratified and a little surprised when it went through, it having been hanging so long.

Gen. Boynton then presented himself and was sworn. He wished it to be understood that he appeared voluntarily, and not by subpœna. The Chairman alluded to a dispatch in the New-York *Herald* of the 8th and also on the 9th of March, the foundation of which had been furnished to Mr. Nordhoff, the correspondent of the *Herald*, by Gen. Boynton and published on the latter's authority. The witness said he had no personal knowledge of the truth of the statements, but held himself responsible for what Mr. Nordhoff printed in the *Herald*, so far as it conformed to the manifold copy which he gave that gentleman. The next day the statement was reasserted on the witnesses' responsibility. The witness having been asked by the chairman to give the name of his informant, responded that he would like first to tell how he came to publish that information. The Chairman said he wanted the name of his informant first. The witness said he did not obtain the statement from the man who would verify it. Mr. Blackburn said they were entitled to a catagorical answer. After a short colloquy the witness was permitted to state that he obtained the first intimation from Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, who referred him to Hon. Mr. Shellabarger, also an ex-member of Congress, and Wilson's law partner, and Mr. Shellabarger referred the witness to Col. B. F. Gratton. The latter gave him the information referred to in the *Herald* dispatches on condition he would not use his name, and Col. Grafton gave as his authority Gen. Kiddoo, of the United States Army, with whom the Chairman of the Committee traveled, and with whom the Chairman conversed on the subject of this inquiry. The witness said he met Mr. Wilson in the Treasury Department a week ago Friday, and Mr. Wilson remarked that he had heard of a matter that ought tobe looked up, and referred him to Mr. Shellabarger, who said to witness that while sitting in the Court of Claims Col. Grafton said to him: "There is a gentleman who knows all about a sum of $20,000 or $25,000 being paid to Mrs. Bower, afterward Mrs. Belknap, out of the Kentucky Central Railroad case." The witness asked Mr. Shellabarger whether he would authorize him to go to Col. Grafton and talk about it; Mr. Shellabarge responded, "certainly;" the witness accordingly called on Col. Grafton the next morning; Col. Grafton introduced him to Gen. Kiddoo, who soon went out; Col. Grafton said the gentleman who just went out of the room knows all about it; the amount of the statement was this: That Gen. Kiddoo was one of a party, with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh George H. Pendleton, Mrs. Bowers, afterward Mrs. Belknap, and Mrs. Clymer, who made some parts of the tour of Europe together. The witness obtained the impression that they all traveled together at the same time. Mr. Clymer, interrupting, remarked that he was not in Europe at that time. The witness replied he regretted if he had made any mistake in the proper division of this party of distinguished travelers; that he was responsible for whatever error might be in that statement. The witness learned from Col. Grafton that when Mr. and Mrs. Marsh testified there was a conference at the Arlington Hotel, at which Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Belknap, and several other persons were present, all of them being acquaintances, and most of them knowing the facts which Mr. Clymer's committee were instructed to inquire into; that at that meeting Mr. Marsh, in talking of various transactions, of which she had knowledge, alluded to statements in circulation in regard to the so-called Pendleton railroad claims relating to the Kentucky Central Railroad; that Mrs. Belknap said the stories were gross exaggerations; that while it had been believed among some of her friends that she received $70,090 from that claim she had in fact obtained only about half that amount; that the friends of Mrs. Marsh asserted that if she was even brought before that committee she would undoubtedly testify to the main facts given above, and Col. Grafton further informed the witness that Gen. Keddoo had gone to Mr. Clymer and said: "Here is a case against Pendleton of a character similar to that of Marsh," and he was reminded that if he had determined to bring Belknap down, he could not justly decline to bring Pendleton too; and that Mr. Clymer asserted that he had not sufficient data to reach Pendleton; and, further, that Mr. Clymer was pressed with the rejoinder that Mrs. Marsh would testify to it, and that the records of the department would throw some light on the case. Now, the only way was to summon Mrs. Marsh, and she would tell all about the interviewed. The witness understood a subpœna was obtained for Mrs. Marsh, but before it could be served she went to Canada. The witness took the responsibility of publishing the story because of its importance, for, if true, it placed the committee in an awkward condition. He took the responsibility of writing it up and giving manifold copies to the correspondents of the New-York *Herald*, Boston *Herald*, and to Major Poore, of the Boston *Journal*, and to the Chicago *Tribune*. After the story came back in printed form Mr. Clymer made his own personal explanation. The witness subsequently met Col. Grafton, who informed him that the points could be sustained. The witness said he never had any communication with Gen. Kiddoo personally. The Chairman suggested whether, in common fairness, it would not have been better to ask the Chairman whether he had taken proper steps in the matter before venturing on the charges against him. Mr. Blackburn interrogated the witness as to his authorized statement that the facts in the case were calculated to bring disgrace on the managers of the Committee whatever the result as to Pendleton might be, and asked whether the witness knew, when he prepared his article, the statement to be facts. The witness replied he believed them to be facts just as he stated, and to that and to no other extent. On being reminded that that was not an answer to the question the witness said he did not propose to answer in any other way. After further spirited colloquy, Mr. Robbins said he understood the witness to say that he knew the facts only by hearsay. Mr. Blackburn remarked that the witness had not so answered. The witness again repeated that he knew the facts in no other way, and to no other extent than he had stated. The Chairmen inquired: "Then why did you not say so?" Mr. Blackburn claimed he had a right to an answer, whether the witness knew them to be facts then or now. Mr. Danford said that the witness had given a detailed statement as to the manner the facts came to him and how he came to make the statement, saying he knew the facts in the manner stated by himself. Mr. Blackburn asked whether he had not a right to submit the question and expect an answer. Mr. Danford replied he thought the gentleman had the right to put the question, and the witness a right to answer in his own way. Mr. Blackburn thought not. The witness repeated he did not know the facts except by hearsay, and in the manner he had stated at length, as he never had any communication with Gen. Kiddoo. The committee then examined J. B. Corcoran, who was acquainted with the manner of conducting trading posts in Texas, and gave numerous facts to show how posts are secured and profits divided. The committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BELKNAP RESOLUTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE MORTGAGE TAX EXEMPTION COMPROMISES DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

In the Assembly to-day Vail's bill, providing for an agreement between the mortgagor and mortgagee as to who shall pay the tax, was defeated by a tie vote. A motion to reconsider was made, but the motion was laid on the table. There were six Assemblymen absent. In the Senate Mr. Dayton, of Bergen, introduced a bill which provides for the appointment by the Governor, on the application of any protective society of any township, one or more persons to act as Marshal, whom the bill empowers to make arrests without warrant.

The Senate scandal dwindles into smaller proportions the more it is investigated. Sheriff Hampton, of Cumberland County, to whom it was said Senator Plummer had made a proposition to defeat the Sheriffs' Fee bill for a consideration, denied before the Investigating Committee that such a proposition had been made. Mr. Dannebaker, of Cumberland, testified that Sheriff Hampton had told him that Senator Plummer had made such a proposition. That he had ever made that statement Sheriff Hampton also denied. The investigation is still in progress. A few days ago Mr. Hendrickson offered in the House a resolution denouncing Gen. Belknap for his alleged frauds. Mr. Youngblood to-day called up the resolution, and offered as a substitute a resolution not only denouncing official corruption, but also denouncing Hiester Clymer's committee for allowing Marsh, the main witness against Belknap, to escape. The substitute was unanimously adopted.

SERVANT GIRLS' WAGES.

THE EMPLOYERS' VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to indorse the remarks of "L. H. C." in THE TIMES of this morning, and ask what are the first necessary steps to be taken in this needed reform? I think we have submitted to extortionate wages and servant rule long enough, and can see no reason why inefficient women should be paid the same and more than laboring men, and with luxurious board included, when at the same time their own outlay for clothing is less than at any time in the past twenty years. Please come to our rescue, Mr. Editor, and take us out of the hands of our enemies. In 1860 good, reliable servants were glad to receive $1 50 per week for taking entire charge of the work of a small family, and were better cooks than the so-called women of to-day, who require an assistant and $25 a month to do nothing but cook.

MONDAY, March 13, 1876. M. W. L.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to cordially indorse the views expressed in your issue of to-day by L. H. C., concerning servant girl's wages. I have, for a year past, been fully alive to the importance of the subject, and the justice of a demand on the part of employers for a reduction in wages. I have myself begun the reform, and last year reduced my cook and laundres' wages from $17 to $14; also, my chamber-maid and waitress from $14 to $12—two servants doing the entire work of a full-sized house, with a family of six, exclusive of servants and company. I am satisfied, however, that I am still paying too high wages, and contemplate a further reduction of $2 on each servant, making the wages $10 and $12. This rate is too high doubtless, but all reforms should be gradual to be effective. A few years ago I paid $7 to all of my servants, and nearly or quite all of those articles for which they have to expend their wages are about as cheaply procured by them now as then. What remains higher in price are those items of expenditure which the employer has to pay for, viz., rent and provisions. As your correspondent says, the times demand an immediate and large reduction in these wages.

MURRAY HILL.

THE SERVANT'S SIDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by to-day's TIMES an employer complains of the large wages demanded by servants. I, for one, know how many privileges and privations they [servants] are subject to. There are many good, faithful girls, and those who are skilled, too, working for not only poor wages but poor food, and that not in the smallest houses, either, but in some of the most fashionable, where they keep from five to six in help. Many ladies go away from home in the Summer and leave one or two girls to take care of the house and do the washing, expecting all to be well done, and allow them very little to live on. I know some who had almost to feed themselves out of their small wages last Summer, and work hard. Now, fair is fair. Would it not be better for those who find their expenses so very great to keep less help and do a little work themselves, then they would be able to pay those who work for them; and, indeed, the luxuries which they so unthankfully receive are few and far between. Employers ought to remember that servants are at least human.

FAIR PLAY.

CHARGES AGAINST A NEWARK JUSTICE.

Charges of a serious character have been preferred against Justice Jessup, of the First District Police Court of Newark. A month ago Lizzie McGregor and Mary Read were arrested on complaint of Mrs. Mary Otto, who charged them with a breach of the peace. They were taken before Justice Jessup and discharged. Subsequently Lizzie McGregor began a civil suit for false imprisonment against Mrs. Otto, laying her damages at $1,000. On Monday Mrs. Otto, who is a German, visited Justice Jessup, to get his advice, and he referred her to J. Frank Fort, a lawyer, who is a friend of his, and gave her the following note:

POLICE COURT, NO. 11 WILLIAM STREET,
NEWARK, N. J., March 13.

MY DEAR FRANK: Please attend to this woman. She speaks but little English, and I guess is not very rich. Her husband owns a house and lot, however. I will explain when I see you further. Ask for at least $25 to begin with. Yours, &c., CHRHLES M. JESSUP.

Mrs. Otto, instead of going to Fort's office, went home and showed the note to her husband, who will bring the case to the notice of the Board of Aldermen. Another case is that of Jacob R. Schaeffer, the proprietor of a saloon at No. 223 Warren street. He went to Justice Jessup to make a complaint against some roughs who created a disturbance in his place. The Justice asked him if he sold liquor on Sunday, and he answered yes, whereupon the Justice fined him $10, and in default of payment had him locked up all night. Schaeffer intends to begin suit for $10,000 against Jessup for false imprisonment.

GEN. BOYNTON ON CLYMER.

In conversation with a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on Saturday, Gen. Henry V. Boynton said: "My point is against Clymer, the Chairman of the committee to investigate military expenditures, and does not in the least affect Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Pendleton's guilt or innocence has nothing at all to do with the case. The criticism of Clymer is equally good in either the case of his guilt or that of his innocence. I have information that Clymer was advised by a responsible party before he brought in his report on the case of Belknap that sufficient grounds existed for investigating Hon. George H. Pendleton as to his alleged implications as a purchaser of the War Secretary's approval of war claims of the Kentucky Central Railroad, which had been repeatedly refused by Secretary Belknap's predecessors. Mr. Clymer and his committee proceeded vigorously against Belknap, the Republican, but did not proceed at all against Pendleton, the Democrat."

GEN. WEITZEL'S HOME.

It having been denied that Gen. Weitzel is a citizen of Cincinnati, he has written the following:

DETROIT, March 10, 1876.

M. HALSTEAD, CINCINNATI: All the real estate in the world in which I have any interest is situated on Hopkins street and in Spring Grove Cemetery. I owe everything which I possess to Cincinnati for the early education which she gave me. When Disney appointed me to West Point he impressed upon me to work for the credit of Hamilton County, and I did so. If I am ever retired from active service I will come to Cincinnati to live. Everything that I love next to my wife is in Cincinnati. If I am not a citizen of that city I must be a waif.

G. WEITZEL.

COMING TO THE CENTENNIAL.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* of 10th inst. has the following personal intelligence: "Our friend Mrs. G——, who is an enthusiastic advocate of the Centennial, has kindly invited the editor of the *Times* to visit Philadelphia this Summer at her expense. We accept the invitation with heartfelt gratitude, and shall be ready when the time arrives to start. Miss D—— is also to be one of our party."

A BIG BOY.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs, wife of Mordecai Jacobs, brickmaker, No. 627 Light street, South Baltimore, is the mother of a bouncing boy, who, though only twenty-four hours old at 9 o'clock last night, weighed twenty pounds and is twenty-four inches in height. This is the twelfth boy which has gladdened the Jacobs household, and they have three sisters. The boys and girls are all living, making a family of fifteen children."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 14.

SENATE.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

After routine business, Senate bill No. 172, fixing the salary of the President of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, objected to its consideration, saying that he objected to it, and would do so every time it came up, for he believed the President's salary was, even now, low enough, considering the responsibilities and exactions of the office, and the proper maintenance of the position.

The bill was laid over, but at a later stage was, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, again taken up.

Mr. SARGENT said he thought it would be ineffable meanness on the part of the Government to pay its President a salary far below what is paid the representative of the British Government residing in Washington. He did not consider the present salary any too large. Without further debate the question was put, and the yeas and nays demanded, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cockrell, Dawes, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kernan, Key, Logan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Boutwell, Cooper, Davis, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Mitchell, Paddock, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer, Windom, Withers—20.

The bill was passed.

The bill for the relief of James Hile was taken up, and the subject of the reduction of the President's salary was discussed incidentally, when Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, desired to know if the debate was in order. If Senators desired to go over this ground again he would move a reconsideration of the vote on the President's salary, and he entered notice of such motion.

The relief bill was, after further debate, passed, and Mr. Christiancy was called upon to press his motion to reconsider, but declined doing so.

BONDED TRANPORTATION.

The Finance Committee reported a bill to regulate the transportation of bonded merchandise withdrawn from warehouses, which provides that section 3,000 of the Revised Statutes shall be so amended as to embrace all merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses at one port for transportation without payment of duties to another port, on land or water, including all merchandise mentioned in the Revised Statutes from section 2,816 to 2,831 inclusive. All such merchandise shall be delivered to and transported by common carriers to be designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to, or by, none others, and such carriers shall be responsible to the United States for the safe delivery of such merchandise to the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs at the port of its destination, and before any such carriers shall be permitted to transport any such merchandise, they shall become bound to the United States in bonds of such form and amount, and with such conditions, not inconsistent with the law, and such security as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require.

The Secretary is authorized to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the due execution of the Revised Statutes as amended by this act, as he may deem to be expedient and necessary, and no demand shall be made of the United States by reason of any loss incurred in the transportation of such goods as aforesaid.

THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The consideration of the Senate bill to regulate the counting of the vote of the President and Vice President was resumed. Several minor amendments were offered and ordered printed, and further consideration postponed to Thursday at 1 o'clock.

ORGANIZATION OF BANKS IN SMALL PLACES.

The Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to permit national banks to organize with a capital of $50,000 in towns, irrespective of population, was stricken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

The Senate, at 2:40 P. M., went into executive session, and at 3 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PENSION BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill which were concurred in.

VENTILATION OF THE HALL.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said that in view of the increasing illness among the members of the House, and of the extraordinarily bad ventilation which every one felt in the hall this morning, he asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to examine into the causes of the bad ventilation, and to direct such improvements therein as may be found expedient to increase the purity of the atmosphere.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that his object in coming to the House this morning was to bring to the attention of members what he regarded as the murderous atmosphere of the hall. It was a close box, eminently dangerous to health and life. He alluded to the dangerous illness of his colleague, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, and others. He understood that no less than thirteen members of the House were detained from it by illness, which might be fairly ascribed to the general bad atmosphere of the hall. In fact they were being murdered by scientific ventilation.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, stated that a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was now considering the subject, aided by certain scientists, who proposed to make a written statement of the defects and of the remedy.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, remarked that the great difficulty was that not one particle of natural light or natural air was ever admitted into the chamber. It was a contest of science against nature, and there never could be a good atmosphere in the hall until such a radical change was made as would bring the chamber into communication with the air and light of heaven.

Mr. KELLEY suggested, as an expedient, the opening of some of the doors of the gallery, not the diplomatic gallery, nor the reporters' gallery, nor the ladies' gallery, but of the main gallery, [which was at the time crowded principally with colored people.] As he understood it, the poisoned air dropped from those to the floor, and was inhaled by the members.

After some further discussion, Mr. Kasson's resolution was agreed to.

THE TRANSFER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. SPARKS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, and asked that it be made the special order for Saturday next.

A long and somewhat heated discussion took place between members of the Indian Committee and of the Military Committee as to which of these committees had the more legitimate jurisdiction of the matter, at the close of which, the bills reported by the Indian Committee and by the Military Committee on the subject of the transfer, were made the special order for next Thursday two weeks, the bill of the Indian Committee to have precedence over that of the Military Committee.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL—KILBOURNE IN CUSTODY.

Mr. GLOVER, of Missouri, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool and the Jay Cooke Indebtedness, made a report on the contumaciousness of a witness, Hallett Kilbourne, who refused to produce the books of his firm, or to answer certain questions as to who composed the real estate pool. The proceedings of the committee were read, from which it appeared that the real estate pool consisted first of five persons who had contributed $5,000 each, and who were subsequently assessed $2,000 each, and of Jay Cooke & Co., who had contributed $25,000, but did not pay any assessment. His firm was the agency through which the operation was to be conducted, and had subsequently purchased one of the original $5,000 shares, paying for it the exact amount, with interest, which it had cost the owner. He declined to give the name of the person whose interest had been thus purchased. He also declined giving any testimony relating to the individuals composing the pool. He said that if it could be shown in any way that the Government was interested in it, or that his testimony would promote the interest of the Government in any way, he would tell everything about it. In reply to this the Chairman informed him that the committee did not propose to examine into his private affairs, but only into those that affected the public interest. In further response to his counsel [Mr. Black] the witness stated that the matter had no relation whatever to any public affair; that it was purely a private transaction, and that there was no officer of the Government of the United States, or of the Government of the District of Columbia, directly or indirectly connected with it. The conclusion of the committee is, that it is necessary for the efficient prosecution of the inquiry that Hallett Kilbourne shall be required to respond to the subpœna *duces tecum*, and to answer the questions which he had refused to answer.

Mr. GLOVER moved the adoption of an order that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms, commanding him to take into custody Hallett Kilbourne and bring him to the bar of the House, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The order was made and the warrant issued.

The Sergeant at Arms soon afterward appeared at the bar with the recusant witness in custody. On being asked whether he was prepared to answer the questions put to him, he asked leave to be heard orally by his counsel, Mr. Black and Mr. Dudley Field.

During the consideration of the question, Mr. GLOVER, of Missouri, intimated that he understood from the witness that he would be satisfied by having read a written argument prepared by his counsel.

Mr. PAGE, of California, insisted upon the witness' right to be heard orally by counsel, and that view was advocated by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, and was opposed by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Jencks, of Pennsylvania.

Finally, the proposition to be heard orally by counsel was laid on the table, and a written argument was read from the Clerk's desk.

At the conclusion of the reading the SPEAKER called upon the witness to rise, and addressing him, he asked him whether he was now prepared to answer the questions put to him by the committee, reading them to him in detail.

Mr. Kilbourne responded that he respectfully declined for the reasons heretofore given.

The SPEAKER then asked him whether he was prepared to produce his books and papers in obedience to the subpœna *duces tecum*.

Mr. Kilbourne replied that he was not.

Mr. GLOVER then offered resolutions committing the witness to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and requiring that official to keep the witness in custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia until he should purge himself of his contempt.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the witness was removed by the Sergeant at Arms.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Bennett, of Idaho.

Without action the House, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned.

AUSTRIA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BUEK, SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION—OVER FIVE HUNDRED AUSTRIAN EXHIBITORS TO BE REPRESENTED.

Mr. Alfred Eduard Buek, the Secretary of the Austrian Commission to the Centennial, has arrived in this City, and will leave for Philadelphia on Thursday next. Mr. Buek will be remembered by American visitors to Vienna, having been connected with the American Legation there for the five years prior to 1875. During the Exposition of 1873 he was favorably known on account of the many kindnesses extended by him to all Americans who applied to him, and the constant readiness displayed by him in that direction. His services during this period were very valuable, and were carried out conscientiously. Mr. Buek has spent a number of years in this country, and not only speaks English fluently, but has familiarized himself with American manners and customs, and for this reason he was selected by the Austrian Commission to fill the important position which he now holds.

Dr. F. Migerka, one of the Austrian Commissioners, was to have left Europe yesterday, and will arrive in Philadelphia during the latter part of the month. It is probable that Mr. Ernest Von Pontzen, another of the Commissioners, will also arrive here or in Philadelphia about the 1st of April. The office of the commission will be at No. 1,925 Spring-garden street, Philadelphia, where Mr. Buek may be found after Friday next. The goods which are to be placed upon exhibition were shipped in the steam-ship Hammonia, which left Hamburg on Saturday last, direct for Philadelphia, where it is expected they will arrive at an early day. There are over five hundred exhibitors, and their manufactures comprise leather, bronze, meerschaum, mother-of-pearl, amber, and woolen goods. There is also a very large assortment of glassware, silks, shawls, and carpets, and a large collection of oil and water-color paintings, the works of the Austrian masters. The space set apart for the Austrian exhibitors was considered too small, and Mr. Eugene Felix, the member of the commission who has charge of the art exhibition, came to this country and secured more room. He returned to Europe last week. The space in the main building allotted to the Austrian exhibitors covers an area of 24,000 square feet, and is one of the most desirable that could be procured. It adjoins on the one side that to be occupied by the German exhibitors, and on the other that set apart for Russia.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE UNITED STATES BARRACKS ON DAVIDS' ISLAND DESTROYED.

While the man having charge of the United States Government property on Davids' Island, near New-Rochelle, yesterday afternoon, was engaged in burning brush-wood, one of the frame buildings formerly used as a barracks for United States troops, caught fire, and was soon enveloped in flames. An alarm was given, and Chief Engineer Revere, of the New-Rochelle Fire Department, with a squad of firemen and a good supply of buckets and hooks, went on board of a sloop, and repaired to the island. In the meantime the flames had spread with fearful rapidity, and four of the extensive frame buildings, each about two hundred feet long, had been consumed, and the fifth building was being devoured when the firemen arrived. By active exertions the fire was prevented from spreading. Had the wind been blowing from a different quarter it is probable that every building on the island would have been consumed. The fire could be seen for a great distance.

OTHER FIRES.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out at Lowville, N. Y., in the millinery store of Stephens & Beals. The flames swept southward on State street to O'Donnell's Block, which was destroyed. The following is a list of the sufferers: S. Fritz, clothing; O'Donnell Brothers, groceries; J. C. Van Brocklin, boots and shoes; S. S. Rain, groceries; G. G. Boshart, hardware; D. D. Fort & Son, agricultural implements. The losses aggregate $40,000; the insurances about $25,000, in the following companies: Liverpool, London and Globe, Niagara, Lancashire, Republic, German-American. The fire is supposed to have caught from a lamp.

The shoe factories of Cay & Easton and S. H. Lane, together with a number of outbuildings, at Rockland, Mass., were destroyed by fire Monday night. The total loss is about $15,000, which is partly covered by insurance. Cay & Easton's loss if about $6,000; insurance, $4,000. Lane's loss is not known.

A fire near Rising Sun, Cecil County, Md., Monday destroyed the large barn of Edwin Haines. Twenty head of cattle perished in the flames.

The boiler-house connected with Whipple's woolen mill at Greenville, R. I., was burned Monday. Loss, $4,300; insured.

The residence of Patrick Pheney, in Hudson, Mass., was burned Monday. The loss is $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

The house of J. M. Wilkins, in Goffstown, N. H., was burned yesterday. Loss, $2,000.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the Association in Hanover square. Benjamin P. Baker, the President of the organization, occupied the chair, and a large number of members were present. John F. Henry, Charles Watrous, and Col. Frederick A. Conkling were appointed delegates to the National Board of Trade, which meets in this City on June 27. Mr. Lees, from the Committee on Claims and Grievances, submitted a long report, reciting the history of certain freight combinations recently entered into by the various trunk lines, and condemning such action as against the true interests of trade. Col. F. A. Conkling introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the proposed increase of tolls upon the canals of this State is in the highest degree inexpedient, and that such a measure will tend to still further augment the difficulties under which transportation on the canals is now laboring.

Resolved, That the true policy of the State is to dispose at once of the non-paying lateral canals, to concentrate the management of the remaining canals under a single head, as proposed by the amendment to the State Constitution now pending, and thus to economize in their management so that the existing rates of toll will still furnish sufficient revenue to keep the canals in repair.

Mr. Charles Watrous, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, introduced a resolution in favor of the passage of the bill now before the Legislature creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners for the State of New-York. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, after which the meeting adjourned.

HOW GAMBLERS ESCAPE.

A case brought up before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, aptly illustrates the difficulty the Police experience in breaking up gambling-dens when they are conducted quietly. Some days ago, Superintendent Walling received information that an "envelope game" was being conducted in the rear of the saloon kept by Trainor & Boylston, at Hester street and the Bowery, which for some years past has been noted as a resort for thieves and burglars. Superintendent Walling detailed Detectives Titus, Thompson, Ferris, and McNamara, of the Central Office, on the case. By diligent work the detectives gained access to the envelope game, and arrested the proprietors and fourteen others. At the same time a faro bank was in full blast up-stairs, but owing to the quietness with which it was conducted, the detectives did not even suspect its existence. An hour later, however, Inspector Dilks, with Sergeant Combs and a section of men from the 10th Precinct, surrounded the house and raided on the faro bank, capturing the proprietor, John Meakin, alias Marks, and fifteen others. The prisoners, on being brought before Justice Kasmire, were committed for trial.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The strikes in all the disturbed trades—Crispins, tailors, and printers—have all become rather quiet, as the strikers have in most cases been conquered by the introduction of non-society men. All the offices in which the printers struck have secured non-union men, and are working very nearly, and, in some establishments, as full forces as before the strike. John F. Trow & Son say that, although strike.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of employing printers was held at the office of Baker & Godwin, No. 25 Park row, at which John F. Trow presided. The offices represented were ten in number. Reports from the various offices represented were called for, and all reported that men were coming in very fast.

The tailors still keep up their patrol in front of Brooks Brothers, No. 672 Broadway, and N. G. Bell, Union square, endeavoring to persuade all non-union men to leave work and become members of the Union. Thus far they have been unsuccessful, as none of the men have left.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The examination of August Philips, charged with pension frauds, was concluded yesterday, before United States Commissioner Shields. The case was taken under advisement.

Decision was reserved by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the application for an alternative writ of prohibition to restrain the Justices of the Special Sessions from trying the case of George Spohr, recently committed for trial at the Special Sessions for selling adulterated milk.

The case of Michael Mullen came up for the fourth time before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mullen was claimed on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, where he was charged with having committed a burglary. The prisoner agreed to go to New-Jersey yesterday and stand his trial, and the proceedings were terminated.

A sealed verdict was ordered by Judge Barrett from the jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of John J. O'Brien against Joseph G. Browning and others, wherein certain conveyances made by Browning to his sisters are sought to be set aside on the ground of their being fraudulent. The facts of the case have already been given in THE TIMES.

The case of S. D. Page against Sinclair & Marrin was tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff claimed $5,600 on two bills of exchange drawn by the defendants on Liverpool brokers on account of two cargoes of corn. The defendants claimed that he was entitled only to $2,000. A verdict was given plaintiff for $2,489 82.

The suit of William Smith against Robert Macdonald was brought to trial, before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday. In it the plaintiff sues to recover $8,000, alleged to be due on certain shipments to defendant, who was the plaintiff's agent. The defendant denies the indebtedness, states his willingness to make an accounting, and interposes a counter claim of $10,000. The case is still on.

In the suit of David Risley against The Phœnix Bank, the complaint was dismissed by Judge Van Vorst, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The exceptions were ordered to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. Judge Van Vorst held that a check is the same as a bill of exchange, in so far as its acceptance by a bank must be either evidenced by payment or else by a written certification.

The cross-appeals in the suits of Charles B. Orvis against THE TIMES and the *Sun* were argued before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Both parties appeal from the orders granting bills of particulars to Orvis in his libel suits. THE TIMES and *Sun* appeal because they do not consider that any bill of particulars should be furnished, and Orvis appeals because of the insufficiency of the bill called for by the orders.

The suit of Augustin Daly against Norman L. Munro & Co., publishers of the *Family Story Paper*, was brought before Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, and argument had on the matter of enjoining the defendants from publishing a story entitled "Married through Pique," which Mr. Daly claims was pirated from the play of "Pique." The defendants state that the story is an adaptation from Florence Marryatt's novel, *Her Lord and Master*. Decision was reserved.

Three habeas corpus cases were heard by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. In the first of these Mary Collins, recently committed for disorderly conduct, was discharged on her own recognizance for $500. In the cases of William Coleman, committed for highway robbery, and George Willis, committed for petit larceny, the prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, and Judge Donohue reserved his decision on the question of fixing their bail until to-day.

Argument was begun yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, on the demurrer filed by the United States District Attorney to the rejoinder of the counsel of Charles L. Lawrence on the question of the jurisdiction of the court in the indictment now pending against him. The matter was argued at great length by B. F. Tracy, who had not concluded when the court adjourned. The argument will be continued this morning. Assistant District Attorney Foster appeared for the Government.

The counsel for the thirty-nine striking Crispins arrested on Thursday last for conspiracy to prevent non-society men from working in the establishment of Hannan & Reddish, of No. 35 Warren street, appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Owing to the absence, through illness, however, of Assistant District Attorney Russell, the cases were not put upon the calendar. John McNamara and John McCaffery, two of the striking Crispins for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, were arrested yesterday and released on bail.

As William Westlake, of No. 237 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, was walking along Broadway, near Spring street, in this City, on the night of Jan. 20, he was accosted by three men, who asked him to take a drink. Mr. Westlake refused, whereupon the ruffians seized him, knocked him down, and robbed him of his gold watch, chain, and locket, valued at $175. The thieves then ran off, but one of them—John Murphy, of No. 48 Mulberry street—was captured. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Murphy pleaded guilty of robbery, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to eight years in the State Prison.

Judge Curtis, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, granted a motion for a bill of particulars made by the defendants in the suit of Alfred Wilkinson and George C. Peters, Trustees of the estates of Douglas L. White, Samuel W. Barnard, and Alanson S. Page, bankrupts, against Joseph U., Henry P., and Charles E. Orvis. The plaintiffs in the action claim that during two years prior to July, 1873, the defendants, as note brokers, sold for their cestui que trust over three hundred thousand dollars of commercial paper, but have accounted for only about fifteen thousand dollars. The defendants make a general denial of the allegations.

Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Therassen against Worth. The plaintiff brought a partition suit against the defendant, and, the latter dying, Therassen continued it against his widow and Executors. They defended the action on the ground that they had acquired title to the property by adverse possession for more than twenty years under claim of title. They also denied the plaintiff's claim to the title. The Court holds that when a party plaintiff seeks to establish his title to property he should do so by the common law action of ejectment, and not by a partition suit in equity, and that the rule has been the same since the Code as previously, that the question of title to property cannot be tried in a partition suit. Decision in the present action is suspended by Judge Van Vorst for two months, and, in case the plaintiff brings an action of ejectment, is permanently suspended. Otherwise, judgment will be given for the defendant.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT BILL.

Richard Morrissey, who until recently has occupied a position in the box-office at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Secret Service Department of this City, upon a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 greenback. He was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, when A. Oakey Hall, who appeared as his counsel, waived an examination, and allowed the matter to go directly before the Grand Jury. Bail was fixed at $1,500, which was furnished, John Duff, proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, becoming surety. The facts attending the case in brief are as follows: At a recent representation of "Pique" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre an order was received from the Gilsey House for forty tickets, and accompanied with $60 to pay for them, none of the bills being of a larger denomination than $10. Twenty of these tickets were afterward returned, and in the money returned to the hotel was a $20 note, which was pronounced to be a counterfeit. The note was returned to the theatre and redeemed by Mr. Daly. Last Thursday Mr. Morrissey was sent to pay a bill for advertising at one of the newspaper offices, and it is charged that the counterfeit in question was again paid out in the $37 used in meeting the bill. Mr. Morrissey, it is stated, was discharged from the theatre on Friday, though at that time no knowledge had been received of the last transaction. Soon after Michael Scully, the advertising clerk, who last received the bill, presented it at the box office and demanded its exchange. This Mr. Daly refused, stating that he had last seen the bill in Mr. Morrissey's possession. Mr. Morrissey appeared before Commissioner Shields, and stated that he had heard that a complaint was to be made against him. The warrant was then in the hands of an officer, and he would have been arrested then, but on the promise of Mr. Hall to produce him yesterday, the arrest was not made until then. Mr. Morrissey stated to a TIMES reporter that he was not discharged from the theatre, but left voluntarily on account of the ill feeling between himself and Mr. Daly. He did not consider that he should have been held responsible for the bill, as others might have received it. How it came among the money paid at the newspaper office he could not understand.

A CURIOUS TRANSACTION.

Mr. Charles M. Peed, a real estate agent doing business at No. 377 Fulton street, Brooklyn, while shopping with his wife in this City, on the 7th inst., stopped at the jewelry store of Tannenbaum Brothers, at No. 222 Bowery, for the purpose of buying a diamond ring. While in the store Mr. Carolin Tannenbaum missed a diamond ring valued at $60, and accused Mrs. Peed of having stolen it. Mr. Peed indignantly demanded that the Police be sent for and a search made. One of the Tannenbaum's locked the door of the store and went to the Fourteenth Precinct. Officers Conklin and Moran came to the store and searched Mr. and Mrs. Peed, but found nothing in their possession. On Mr. and Mrs. Peed being brought to the Station in Mulberry street, both the Messrs. Tannenbaum refused to make any complaint, and Mr. and Mrs. Peed reentered their carriage and were driven to their residence in Brooklyn. Yesterday morning Mr. Peed appeared before Justice Bixby at the Tombs Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Carolin and L. Tannenbaum on a charge of attempting to extort money by means of making a false accusation of larceny. Officer Kerns, of the Tombs Court Squad, arrested the Messrs. Tannenbaum and arraigned them before Judge Bixby. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who appeared as their counsel, demanded an examination, which was set down for Monday next at 11 o'clock, and bail in $5,000 was furnished for their appearance.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hedges vs. Duffy et al.—Must be reference.

Granted.—May vs. Kissel; in the matter of Phillips B. Griebach et al.; Bornstein vs. Dobbin; Smith vs. Aldrich; Sturmer vs. Sturmer; Union Trust Company vs. The Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad Company et al.

Moran vs. Larty.—Settled.

In the matter of Hammell.—What bond has been given by guardian?

Willimantic Trust Company vs. Warren et al.—Undertaking rejected.

O'Melia vs. O'Melia.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Orders granted.—Scully vs. Healy; Young vs. Langbein et al.

Brown vs. Liddy.—Motion denied.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Townsend.—Under all the circumstances, I think that the order should stand as it is.

In the matter of Mostler.—Order granted.

Eccles vs. the Bank of the Ohio Valley, &c., et al.—Order granted.

Loughran vs. Pedlington.—Granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Krause vs. Aaron.—Order granted.

In the matter of Bags.—I cannot assume that the judgment now existing in favor of the company is erroneous, and therefore must deny this motion.

Burrell vs. Perry.—In this case the order should be for a stay. (Sec. 5,106, U. S. Statutes.) Let it be so modified.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Vanderpool vs. White et al.—Decree signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sink, &c., vs. Sink et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

De Mora vs. Guilfoyle.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Marsh vs. Plyer.—Demurrer overruled. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

McCarthy vs. Thomas et al.—Reference directed upon question as to whether the summons was served upon the defendant George E. Thomas.

Moench, Guardian, &c., vs. Hanum.—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs denied. Costs of motion to plaintiff to abide event of suit.

Wilkinson et al., Trustee, &c., vs. Orvis et al.—Motion for bill of particulars granted. (39 N. Y., 184.)

Daly vs. Byrne.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Heppner vs. Heppner.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Burke vs. Hone.—Judgment for plaintiff. See findings.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Fleig vs. Levi.—Motion to vacate denied; bail reduced to $250.

Rubenstein vs. Lorensky.—Order settled.

Mara vs. Stillings.—Motion to dismiss action granted, with costs.

Davis vs. Roberts.—Order to file security vacated.

Brien vs. Samuels.—Motion denied.

Bamberg vs. Wolf.—Motion granted by default.

Colfax vs. Denison.—Motion to dismiss denied.

Worms vs. Moore.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Clark vs. McCrum.—Motion denied.

Mauthner vs. Johnstone.—Motion granted.

Pitt vs. Young.—Motion to discharge arrest granted.

Mintan vs. King.—Motion granted.

Motion to Advance Causes Granted.—Langbein vs. Hyman; Grote vs. Whiting; New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Laird; Allison vs. The Oliver & Harris Company; Hennessay vs. Sullivan.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
4—Graham vs. Livermore et al.
20—Way vs. Crawfull.

Nos.
6—Loeb et al. vs. Schiffer et al., demurrer.
23—Bunce vs. Hoboken Coal Co., &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
38—Naismith vs. Nicoll.
37—Nat. Bank of Scolland vs. Nicoll.
51—Harden vs. Corbett.
58—Bigelow vs. Burchell. No. 1.
59—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
60—Same vs. Same, No. 3.
61—Same vs. Same, No. 4.
61½—Same vs. Same.
71—Corbett vs. Trowbridge.
73—Conner vs. McLoughlin.
105—Mayne vs. Green, Controller.
106—Neustader vs. Green, Controller.
109—Dickerhoff vs. Taylor.
117—Sheldon, &c., vs. McKay.
123—Coops, &c., vs. Poinares.
131—Collins vs. Collins.
138—Corrigan vs. Shaw.
159—Becker vs. Lawrence.
166—Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. vs. Packer, &c.
167—Matter of Heffman.
191—Williams vs. O'Donnell.
238—Matter of Hoffman.
239—Matter of Fanshaw.
240—Matter of Embury.
241—Matter of Law.
242—Matter of Ford.
243—Matter of McGown.
244—Matter of McCormack.

Nos.
245—Matter of Healy.
246—Matter of Anderson.
247—Matter of Littman.
248—Matter of Rupert.
249—Matter of Krugler.
250—Matter of Gregg.
251—Matter of Mouks.
252—Matter of Martin.
253—Matter of Hennessey.
254—Matter of Maloney.
255—Matter of Kober.
256—Matter of Mackean.
257—Matter of Rutter.
258—Matter of Hayes.
259—Matter of Brown.
260—Matter of Haight.
261—Matter of Serrill.
262—Matter of Morrison.
263—Matter of McCafferty.
264—Matter of Reed.
265—Matter of De Veenay.
266—Matter of Littman.
272—Matter of Hoagland.
273—Matter of Menzies.
274—Matter of Miller.
275—Matter of Mann.
276—Matter of Burchill.
294—Matter of Hurd, Receiver.
332—Boyd vs. Gillham.
334—Gordon vs. Linsay.
335—Same vs. Same.
337—Walker vs. Saunders.
348—Daly vs. Jacobs, &c.—2 motions.
357—Brown vs. N. Y. Enamel Paint Co.
360—Folsom vs. Riley.
368—Salisbury vs. Trask.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, J.J.

Nos.
121——vs. —
135—Phillips vs. Pace.
138—Listman vs. Blant.
141—Gelpoke vs. Quintell.
142—Cassidy vs. Owens.
143—Webb et al. vs. Bowne.
144—Tracey vs. Watson.
145—Richard vs. Carlton.
146—Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield.
147—In the Matter, &c., of Irwin.
147½—Wallace vs. Bates.
148—Allis vs. Philipsburg Manufacturing Co.

Nos.
149—Manger vs. Welch et al.
139—Inslee vs. Hampton.
63—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Banker vs. The Mayor, &c.
75—The People ex rel. vs. Mordaunt.
80—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.
81—In the Matter, &c., of Moore.
82—Elliot vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
7—Pentlarge vs. Riesthal et al.
19—Boss vs. Ensworth.
16—Schenck, &c., vs. Green et al.
17—The N. Y. Dispensary vs. Green et al.
4—Belloni vs. The Block House Coal & R. R. Co.
5—Byrnes vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
6—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
9—Wheeler vs. The Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1—Wright vs. Williams.
15—Glassey vs. Carpenter.
8—Spillane vs. Dwyer et al.
Law and Fact.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp, &c.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
106—Neilson vs. Tracey, &c.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe.
107—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Rader.
199—Lesserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin.
47—McBride vs. McBride.
250—Haberman vs. Witters.

Nos.
202—Harlowe, &c., vs. Bleecker St. R. R. Co.
66—Continental Nat'l B'k vs. Black et al.
71—Lawton vs. Granular Moving Co. vs. The Ocean Steamer Coaling Co.
86—Mason vs. Carr et al.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
207—Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield, &c.
242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
256—Brosang vs. Marshall.
68—Binsse et al. vs. Calluan et al.
239—Central R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.
81—Middleton vs. Gardiner, &c.
34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
251—The Tribune Ass'n vs. The Sun Printing Ass'n.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
160—Healy vs. Healy.
368—Williamson et al. vs. Cobb et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1121—Spear vs. Lawrence.
2102—The Bowery Nat'l B'k vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1133—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
749—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
2183—Antes vs. Buddenrick, Adm'r.
955—Grimmond versus Ritchell.
731—Thomson et al. vs. Lefferts et al.
1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
357—The Ocean Nat. Bank, of New-York vs. Walbridge.
1059—Eckert vs. Story et al.
2200—Walsh, Adm'r, vs. Hermes.

Nos.
2447—Commercial Advertiser Ass'n vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1215—LeVine, Adm'r, vs. Wiggins, Trustee.
1581½—Moller vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2524—Davis et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2699—Schneider vs. Beimer.
1227—Taylor vs. Gould et al.
1229—Bourgeoignon vs. Gould et al.
1231—Mark vs. The Pres. &c., of the Del. and Hudson Canal Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
974—Fish vs. Felt.
2352—Bisler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1056—Lawton vs. Meyer.
1548—N. Y. & Baltimore Trans. vs. Berger et al.
1278—Met. Gas. L. Co. of N. Y. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2604—Dooley vs. Halpin.
1830½—Frobisher vs. Fitzpatrick.
352—The Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
444—Burn vs. Culver.
1324—Guggenheim versus Smith.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1123½—Morange vs. Lent.

Nos.
1020—Johnston vs. Gaynor, Executrix.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
514—Carrington vs. Ward et al.
1320—Post vs. Harriott et al.
1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1388—Norris vs. De Wolf.
82—Weeks vs. Satterlee et al.
1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.
1358—Scott, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
2620—The Screw Dock Co. vs. St. John et al.
2622—Roosevelt et al. vs. St. John et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
651½—Morey et al. vs. Lillienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. D. D. E. Broadway and B. R. R. Co.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r., &c., vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
1539—Hartman vs. The N. Y. Sanitary and C. C. Manufact. Co.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
633—Rothschild vs. The Forty-second, Grand, & Houston st. R. R. Co
1127—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
1115—Hobson et al. vs. Someborn et al.
713—Wann vs. Ashley.

Nos.
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.
2633—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
111—Heyman et al. vs. The American Patent Sponge Co.
949—Flood vs. Murray.
2416—McAvoy vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, &c., vs. Canitney.
2489—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1073½—Simpkins vs. Griffin.
1233—Ahearne vs. O'Rorke et al. impleaded.
1239—Samuel, The Postmaster General, &c., vs. Hezekiah et al.
1241—Tripp vs. Pater et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday March 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
2047—Brown vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
436—Condon vs. Martin, Executrix.
1011—Aberle vs. Fafen.
869—Smith et al. vs. Kaber.
990—The Mechanics' & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Moore et al.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank N. Y. City.
900½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.

Nos.
882—Weston vs. The Elevated R. R. Co.
716—Madan vs. Sherward, Jr.
48—Chapman vs. Meeker.
718—Weeks et al. vs. The Manhattan Real Estate Association.
999—Duffy vs. The Ohio & Miss. R. R. Co.
1021—More, Assignee, vs. Durr et al.
1022—Moore, Assignee, vs. Fox et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
132—Wilson vs. Yacht E. S. Gildersleeve.
88—Townsend vs. Steamboat Shady Side.
23—Gomez et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.
68—Bliss vs. Gomez.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. ship J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. prop. Matt White.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. ship Gen. McClennan.

Nos.
24a—Hancox vs. prop. Clement Rock.
49—Studwell vs. steam-tug E. H. Coffin.
33—Manning vs. steam-tug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro &c. Sugar Refining Co. vs. bark Wm. VanName.
60—Ward vs. steam-ship Colon.
6—Harlem and N. Y. N. Co. vs. ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
66—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
46—Weed vs. Burt.
48—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c.; Railway Co. et al.
19—Thornton et al. vs. St. Paul, &c.

Nos.
91—Hermon vs. Ramelsburg.
177—Kessell vs. Brouckman.
175—The Health Department vs. Knoll.
35—Jarvis vs. Driggs.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
4—Muchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
5—Scott et al. vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Nos.
8—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan et al.
9—Bruckel vs. Bruckel et al.
28—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan
7166—Middleton vs. Wodteke.
3955—Berger vs. Beck.
5357—Ross vs. Bullen.
7096—Bellows vs. Colamer.
535—Hoke vs. Underhill.
2706—Procter vs. Easton et al.
6556—Edwards et al. vs. Goodell.

Nos.
3702—Sayles vs. Cormier.
3770—Walsh vs. Blossam et al.
3866—Rauth vs. Glick.
3915—McGuinness et al. vs. O'Shea.
3930—Lockhart vs. Niles.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
1139—Street et al. vs. Monaghan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
3888—Ebert vs. Schrieber.
3597—Patrick et al. vs. Welsh.
5675—George et al. vs. Hatch.
4548—Chase et al. vs. Hamburg.
6224—Isaac vs. Bernhard.
6893—Miller vs. Bronleben.
6973—Haines vs. Robbins.

Nos.
3802—Ormsby vs. Weaver.
3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborn.
3829—Milhofer vs. Dinkledein et al.
3826—Lydall et al. vs. Bamburger.
3139—Mierson vs. Reilly.
2140—Same vs. Same.
6353—McLean vs. Gerding.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
3865—Levy vs. Frankland.
6901—Harte vs. Day.
6787—Byrnes et al. vs. The Board of Education.
6589—Dralle vs. Solomon et al.
6743—Pickert vs. Miller.
6125—Eagan vs. Reich.
6849—French vs. Seigfreid.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.
6657—Mayer vs. Purcell.
6799—Zeigler vs. Vissling et al.
5920—Roans vs. McGauran.
5886—Boehm vs. Sturge.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Authors' P. Co.
6672—McPhail vs. Clinton.

Nos.
6827—Murray vs. Butler.
5784—Mayer vs. Conner.
5470—Falconer vs. Haigh et al.
4690—Marts vs. Koehler.
6010—Archer vs. Ryan.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
6625—Butler et al. vs. Conckiln.
6666—Reichers vs. Weatherhead.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hosmer et al.
6518—Sternberg vs. Rothschild.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Charles Smith, homicide.
John Bruce, felonious assault and battery.
John Conabeer, felonious assault and battery.
Jeremiah Sullivan, felonious assault and batery.
Samuel Harrison, burglary.
George Welsh, burglary.
Thomas Gallagher, burglary.
Charles W. Sarony, grand larceny.
Walter Hays, grand larceny.
John E. Morrissey, grand larceny.
Joseph Sweeny, John Deny, grand larceny.
Mary Kelly, grand larceny.
Augusta Mirell, grand larceny.
Thomas McKivern, grand larceny.
Robert Hodgson, grand larceny.
Robert Patterson, burglary.

Alonso Green, burglary.
John Regan, burglary.
George McGuire, burglary.
Theodore Curtis, burglary.
William Bell, grand larceny.
Charles Hennessy, grand larceny.
Louisa M. Davis, false pretenses.
William F. Dale, concealed weapons.
Michael Hefferen, petit larceny.
John Parker, petit larceny.
William Johnson, petit larceny.
Annie Block, Charles McCartley, petit larceny.
James Flynn, grand larceny.
Richard Burlew, William Finger, Valentine Horn, grand larceny.

JEFF DAVIS' NEW-ORLEANS ADDRESS.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* of Monday editorially says: "Those who imagine that the South holds Jeff Davis in contempt will do wisely to disabuse themselves of that impression. Blaine's fight against conferring amnesty on him had more in it than has generally been supposed. The writer, while in New-Orleans a few days since, saw a notice that 'Hon. Jefferson Davis' would lecture before the veterans of the Mexican war, and, impelled by curiosity to see what kind of reception would be accorded him, attended the lecture. An audience of some two thousand persons was present, and the enthusiasm displayed when Davis entered was equivalent to an ovation. The lecture was, in itself, an indifferent affair. The first part was a critique on the military operations of the war. Then followed remarks on the practical and moral results—which were intended to sarcastically allude to the manner in which the South had been treated. Our soldiers in Mexico paid *for* all they took from the inhabitants. The Government did not trample on the manly pride of the people of Mexico in demanding terms of surrender. All the territory and also taken by the Government was paid for with money. Of course the bearing of these remarks was quickly seen by the audience, and the implied reflection on the Government for not thus dealing with the rebels was applauded to the echo. The lecture was really the occasion for an outpouring of the people, as a testimonial of continued confidence of the rebel element in Davis as the leader of the Southern cause. No one cared for the subject to be presented, and could not have regarded the lecture as an eloquent presentation of the subject chosen. It was simply the man and his record as chief of the rebellion that were honored. And thus the old rebel spirit still lives."

A DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRAT.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* relates the following: "A pretty good thing happened at the post office in this city on Saturday. A gentleman whose home is in Rochester, N. H., who wanted to go home to vote at the State election on Tuesday, appeared at the general delivery. He held in his hand a circular issued by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New-Hampshire, made out somewhat in the form of a bank check, with blanks for filling in names, amount of money paid, &c. The holder of this, if a resident of New-Hampshire, and out of the State, or away from the town in which he resided, could return to his home for the purpose of exercising his right of suffrage; and on presentation of the document with the proper evidence that he had voted the Democratic ticket, his traveling expenses would be paid both ways. The gentleman appeared at the Post Office with this document and asked the Postmaster if he would cash it. But it wasn't a good day for cashing Democratic election checks."

BOATING AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Hartford *Post* of Monday, says that the three crews at Trinity College, that have entered for the pair-oared race next June began training Monday. They will not adopt such a rigorous course as if they had the Saratoga regatta in view; nevertheless, it will be a thorough one. These six oarsmen, carrying out the spirit of the challenge, in consequence of which they are now commencing to work, and the design of which is to keep alive the boating interests in the college, have formed a six-oared crew, under the capteincy of Mr. E. M. Scudder. They will row a two-mile race with the Hartford Club early in the Summer. No formal challenge has been sent as yet, but there is no doubt it will be accepted when offered, as both parties are desirous of a friendly contest. Still another race is proposed, and this one of a very novel character. The four best oars will be selected to row against any other six men in college. This arrangement, apparently so one-sided, will be made more equal by various details to be determined hereafter.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active and lower; very unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 99c. bid, spot; 98½c., April; sales at $1 02¼@$1 04⅝, May; closed at $1 03⅝, May; No. 3 do., 85c.; rejected, 74c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅞c.@43c., spot; 43½c. bid, April; 46⅛c. bid, May. Oats neglected; No. 2, 32½c., spot; 33c., May. Barley quiet but steady at 57c., spot; 55c., April. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 64c. Clover-seed—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales of prime medium to Mammoth at $9@$9 10. Pork unsettled and lower at $22 05@$22 07½, spot; $22 15@$22 20, April; $22 35@$22 37½, May. Lard dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; sales at $13 15@$13 20, spot; $13 27½@$13 30, April; $13 45@$13 47½, May. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¼c. Whisky dull and prices have declined; sales at $1 04½. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat higher at $1, April; $1 04, May. Corn firm at 43⅜c., April; 46½c., June. Oats unchanged. Pork lower at $22 02½, April; $22 27½, May. Lard weak at $13 27½, April; $13 47½, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46 bid, cash; $1 44 bid March; No. 3 do., $1 31 bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.@41c., cash; 41c.@41½c. April; 43⅛c. May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32⅛c.@32c., cash. Barley and Rye—No transactions. Pork dull; $22 75 asked for round lots; jobbing sales at $23. Bulk Meats inactive; Shoulders, 8⅞c., May; cash lots nominally 8½c. for Shoulders, 12c. and 12½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c., and 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard—More offering; more doing; prime Steam, $13 17½; Leaf and Trimmings, 13¼c. Whisky quiet; unchanged at $1 06. Live Hogs quiet; unchanged. Cattle slow; demand light; not much doing; medium to fair Native Steers, $4 25@$4 62½; Pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice do., $3 87½@$4 25; Native Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 62½. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,350 head Hogs, 322 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 10@$1 25. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 48c.@49c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 35c.@42c. Barley steady and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 12. Rye dull at 73c.@75c. Pork steady and firm at $23. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, $13 12½@$13 20; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05. Hogs dull; quality poor and few selling; common to good Light, $7 50@$8 25; medium Heavy, $8 30@$8 50; fair Butchers', $8 60@$8 75; receipts, 1,109 head; shipments, none.

BUFFALO, March 14.—Receipts—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring neglected; White quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels Michigan at $1 40. Corn firm; New, scarce and quiet; sales, 6 cars on track at 52c.; 10,000 bushels Old, No. 2 Western, in store, at 60c. Oats dull; sales, 1 car Western on track at 37c. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada on track at 95c. Pork quiet at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominal; nothing doing.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—Flour firm, but not quotably higher. Wheat opened firm, but closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09¾; hard do., $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 02½; April, $1 03½; May, $1 07¼; No. 3 do., 89c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 43½c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 32¼c., May, 34⅜c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 80c.; March, 79c.@79½c.; No. 3 do., 48c.; Rejected do., fresh, 30c. Rye nominal. Hogs quiet and nominally unchanged; Live, $7 50@$8; Dressed, $9. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, March 14.—Flour unchanged; fair demand; sales, 1,600 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 39; White State, $1 45@$1 47; Extra White Michigan, $1 55; choice White Canada, $1 57½. Corn quiet at 63c.@64c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Canada held at 98c.; No. 2 Bay at $1 06; and choice Bay Quinte at $1 17. Corn-meal—$26 for Bolted, and $25 for Unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Ship-stuffs, $19@$20, and Middlings, $20@$22.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Flour dull but unchanged. Grains quiet but firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Side, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, Sugar cured, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Lard, Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 680 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,270 head, or 310 cars, of which 195 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 343 cars for the same time last week, (a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 33 cars less,) and 348 cars for the same week last year; the market was very slow, only 60 cars disposed of thus far; the trade is confined to city and country butchers; the attendance of Eastern buyers was slim; only a fair attendance of country dealers; the quality of offerings hardly compares with last week—mainly medium and common grades; the prices rule for best offerings ⅛c.@¼c. off last week's quotations; for medium and coarse common grades at about last week's prices; a few lots of best salable stock were shipped east in first hands; sales of Missouri Steers averaging 1,164, 1,270 to 1,372 ℔., at $4 80, $4 95 and $5 30; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,022, 1,219 to 1,300 ℔., at $4 50, $4 62½ and $5; Iowa Steers, averaging 1,372 ℔., at $5 20; Ohio Steers, averaging 983 to 1,227 ℔., at $4 50 and $5; Illinois Steers, averaging 1,058 to 1,179 ℔., at $4 50 and $4 80; Stockers at $3 87½@$4; Oxen at $4@$4 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,600 head, against 10,800 head for the same time last week, and 9,800 head for the same week last year; the market opened fairly active; about all good and medium Sheep on sale were disposed of; the majority of the transactions made yesterday were late in the day at ⅛c. off last week's quotations; some few sales were made to-day at a shade stronger prices than the opening rates; the quality of offerings was mainly fair to good; the attendance of buyers was only fair; 3,600 head were disposed of; 1,500 head for the Brighton butcher market, the balance mainly to Eastern trade, 4 cars only remaining unsold; sales of Michigan Sheep averaging 80 ℔. at $5 55; 95 ℔. at $6 15; 89 ℔. at $5 75; 110 ℔. at $7; 107 ℔. at $6 90; 139 ℔. at $7 75; 110 ℔. at $6 60; Indiana Sheep averaging 98 ℔. at $6 50; Ohio Sheep averaging 88 ℔. at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,200 head, against 8,300 head for the same time last week, and 5,900 head for the same week last year. The market was slow for want of good salable stock to operate with; sales on Monday of 2 cars medium quality heavy Hogs at $8 60; 5 cars Yorkers, medium to good, at $8 40@$8 60 for deck; common light stuff, $7 50@$7 75; to-day only 1 car good heavy were sold at $8 75; averaging 232 ℔.; 1 deck common Yorkers only remain unsold.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market dull and weak at the close; range of prices, $2 75@$5 50; shipping cattle sold at $4@$4 87½, and choice at $5@$5 50; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market firm, and 10c.@15c. higher for best; others steady. Sales of good medium at $8@$8 25; light bacon grades at $8; shipping at $8 25@$8 50; Philadelphia at $9@$10; shipments, 3,200 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market dull, tending downward; sales of common at $4 25@$4 50; fair at $4 75; choice at $5@$5 75, and best at $6.

WATERTOWN, March 14.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,499 head. The supplies were largely from the West, but the average quality was not as fine as last week, and with increased offerings trade was somewhat slow and prices hardly as firm; sales of choice at $9; extra, $8@$8 75; first quality, $7@$7 75; second quality, $6@$6 50, and third quality at $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,886 head. Only a few Northern Sheep were at market, the supply being largely Western. For a few Northern flocks there was ½c. advance; sales in lots at $2 50@$4 each; extra at $4 50@$7, or from 5c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 105¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £73,000. Consols, 94 3-16 for money and 94 7-16 for the account.

4:15 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 18½; do., preferred, 31½.

FRANKFORT, March 14.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 101¾.

PARIS, March 14.—Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—10:30 A. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The receipts to-day have been 3,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were American.

1:15 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6½d.; also, sales of the same at 6 17-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 21-32d. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 55s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, April and May delivery, at 6 15-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6⅝d. Of the sales to-day, 11,800 bales were American.

4:15 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,300 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6½d.; do. do., May and June delivery, 6 19-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 9-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery at 6⅝d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive weaker; sellers offering at a decline of 1-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 15-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 7-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 21-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6⅝d. Provisions—Lard, 60s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm and tending upward.

5 P. M.—Cotton to arrive quiet and steady; sellers at full prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 11-16d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, March 14—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 13.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine Pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, March 13.—Coffee quiet and unchanged at 5,700@5,850 reis ₩ 10 kilos for good firsts. Exchange on London, 24⅞.

SANTOS, March 13.—Coffee quiet and tending down; inferior, 5,500@5,650 reis ₩ 10 kilos.

HAVANA, March 13.—Spanish Gold, 213. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 12 discount.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 D. of C. 3.65s..s3. 75
22,000 do. 75
10,000 do......b3. 74
15,000 Mo., K. & T. S. F., x coup. 62½
10,000 St. Paul C. S. F. 89¾
1,000 do. 89½
11,000 U. Pac. S. F. 91
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 79
18 N. Y. C. & Hud. 115
500 Western Union. 67½
300 do......s3. 67⅜
200 do......c. 67⅜
500 do. 67½
1200 do. 67⅜
100 Rock Island. 111⅛
700 do......s3. 111
200 Kansas & Texas. 13⅝
100 do. 13¾
100 Pacific Mail. 20⅛
100 do. 20⅜
800 do. 20⅝
2800 do. 20¾
1000 do. 20⅞
1700 do......b3. 21
10 do. 20⅝
1100 do. 20⅞
900 do. 21
500 do......a. 21⅛
500 North-western. 44⅝
200 North-west. Pref. 65¾
2800 Erie R'way. 22
500 do. 22⅛
1500 do. 22¼
600 do. 22⅛
2700 do. 22
3100 do. 21⅞
500 do......c. 21¾
800 do. 21⅝
900 do. 21⅝
2000 do. 21½
800 do. 21⅜
400 do. 21½
1600 do. 21⅝
2600 do. 21¾
200 do......b3. 21⅞
700 do. 21¾
1400 do. 21⅝
1400 do. 21½
700 do. 21⅜

100 Mich. Central.b3. 64⅝
400 do. 64½
100 do. 64⅜
200 St. Paul......s3. 45⅜
900 do. 45⅝
1400 do. 45⅝
500 do. 45¾
500 do. 45⅞
200 do. 46
900 do. 45⅞
200 do. 45¾
500 do. 45⅝
200 do. 45½
800 Union Pacific. 62⅛
100 do. 62¾
100 do. 62⅝
500 do. 63
200 do. 63¼
100 do. 63½
200 do. 63¼
100 do. 63
200 do. 63
300 do. 62¾
200 do. 62⅞
100 do. 62¾
100 do. 62½
100 do. 62⅜
200 do. 62½
2100 Lake Shore. 65⅛
1100 do. 65
10 do. 65⅛
600 do......s3. 65
500 do. 65⅛
600 do. 62¼
1700 do. 65⅛
2200 do......s3. 65
100 do......s3. 64⅞
4600 do. 65
100 do......b4. 65
300 do......s3. 64⅞
200 Ohio & Miss. 21⅝
100 do. 21½
50 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 41⅝
100 St. Paul Pf. 84⅛
100 do. 84
200 do......s3. 83⅞
100 do. 83¾
100 A. & Pac. Pf. ...s3. 4½
200 C., C., C. & I. 56⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg......12.122½
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 119⅝
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 122
10,000 do......12.122
100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 118⅞

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 122
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......12.123½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 118¾
3,000 do. 118¾
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C......12.119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. '86s. 104
5,000 D. of Col. 3.65s. 73½
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 22¾
10,000 do......b. c. 23
10,000 C. & O. 1st, Con. 35½
5,000 L. & W. B. C. 97½
5,000 M. & S. P. 8s, 1st. 117
2,000 M. & St. P., 1st, L. C. Div. 103
4,000 do. 102⅞
18,000 do......b. c. 103
3,000 M. & St. P., 1st, & M. Div. 95
6,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 89½
5,000 C. & N. W. C. 104
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. 94
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con......b3. 80
1,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C. 121
1,000 Har. 1st, 7s, R. 121
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 78¾
5,000 C. P. 1st, S. J. B. 97¾
1,000 do. 97½
12,000 Union P. 1st. 105
12,000 Union Pac. S. F. 91
1,000 A. D. & I. Co. 7s. 105½
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 54
5,000 do. 54⅛
4,000 Chi. & Alt. In. 107
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 78
6,000 do. 77½
3,000 do. 77
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div. 72¾
5,000 Tol. & Wab 2d. 68
12,000 Can. So. 1st, Coup on. 70
3,000 Nash. & D. 1st. 88
20 Fourth Nat. Bk. 87
100 Consol. Coal. 41½
400 do......b. c. 42
500 West. U. T. b. c. 67½
100 do......s3. 67⅛
500 do......s60. 67
15 do. 67⅜
300 do......b3. 67½
15 do. 67⅜
200 do. 67⅜
1700 do. 67¼
3100 do. 67⅛
500 do......s60. 66⅞
1700 do......s3. 67
100 Quick. Pf. ...b. c. 22¼
16 D. & H. C. Co. b. c. 119½
12 Adams Express. 105½
124 U. S. Ex. ...b. c. 74
400 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 21⅛
800 do. 21¼
1000 do. 21⅜
1500 do. 21½
1600 do. 21⅝
600 do. 21⅜
200 do. 21⅞
1100 do. 22
1300 do. 22⅛
1100 do. 22¼
300 do. 22⅜
200 do. 22¼
700 do. 22
400 do. 21⅞
300 do. 21¾
200 do. 21⅝
300 do. 21½
400 do. 21⅜
100 do. 21⅛
600 do. 21½
300 do. 21⅜
1000 do. 21¼
300 do. 21⅛
200 do. 21
900 do. 20⅞
100 do. 20¾
1100 do. 20½
100 do. 20⅜
750 do. 20¼
300 do. 20½
100 Mar., a. p. ...b. c. 8

100 Mar., Pref., a. p. 7¾
100 do. 7½
79 do......b. c. 7¾
400 do. 8
400 Am. Dist. Tel. b. c. 31
250 Illinois Cent. b. c. 103½
100 Mich. Cent. ...b. c. 64⅜
100 do. 64⅛
300 do. 64
200 do. 63½
200 Erie R'way. b. c. s3. 21⅜
500 do. 21½
600 do. 21⅜
800 do. 21¼
1200 do. 21⅛
2900 do. 21
2100 do. 20⅞
4000 do. 20¾
1000 do. 20⅝
1500 do. 20½
800 do......s3. 20½
500 do. 20⅝
300 do. 20¾
300 do. 20⅝
300 do. 20½
1600 do. 20⅜
600 do. 20½
900 do. 20⅝
200 do. 20¾
500 do......s3. 20¼
1000 do. 20
600 do. 19⅞
400 do. 19¾
1400 do. 19¾
200 Union Pacific. b. c. 62½
200 do......c. 63
200 do. 62¾
100 C. R. of N. J. b. c. 107
100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 64⅞
100 do......b3. 65
1700 do......s3. 64¾
1400 do......s3. 64⅝
20 do. 65
300 do. 64⅝
1500 do......s3. 64½
100 do......s3. 64⅜
3100 do......s3. 64⅜
1700 do......s3. 64¼
2700 do. 64⅛
4500 do. 64
500 do......s3. 63⅞
200 C. & N. W. ...b. c. s3. 43⅞
100 do. 43¾
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 65
200 do. 64¾
200 T. W. & W. b. c. s3. 3⅛
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 45⅜
1100 do. 45¼
1400 do. 45⅛
700 do. 45
200 do. 44⅞
200 do. 44⅝
200 do. 44⅝
300 do. 44
300 do. 44¼
100 Chic., Mil. & St. P. Pf. ...b. c. 83½
100 do......s3. 83⅝
20 do......c. 83
200 do. 83
100 do. 83⅛
500 do. 83¼
100 do......c. 83¼
100 do......s3. 83⅛
200 do. 83
100 do. 82¾
25 Chic., B. & Q. b. c. 118¾
100 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 57
100 D. & S. City. b. c. 76
100 Chic. & Alt. Pf. b. c. 110½
100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 4½
100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 18⅝
100 do. 18¼
300 do. 18
500 Ohio & Miss. ..b. c. 21½
100 do. 21¼
100 do......s3. 21⅛
100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3. 4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 N. C. 6s, new, J. & J. 8¾
5,000 H. & C. M. 1st. 86
5,000 St. P. 1st, I. & M. 95¼
10,000 Erie 4th. 104
40 Fourth Nat. Bk. 86
35 do. 85
500 West. Union..s3. 67
100 do. 66⅞
100 do. 66¾
100 do. 66⅝
2900 do. 66⅝
1700 do. 66½
800 do. 66⅝
1000 do. 66⅞
500 do. 66⅞
600 do. 67
500 do. 67¼
800 do. 67⅜
200 do. 67⅛
1600 do. 67
600 do. 66⅞
1000 do. 66⅝
600 do......s3. 66⅞
500 do......s3. 66¾
500 do. 66⅝
600 Erie Railway. 19⅛
1200 do. 19⅜
2000 do. 19⅜
700 do. 19½
1300 do. 19⅝
1500 do. 19⅝
1200 do. 19¾
500 do. 19⅞
1500 do. 19
500 do. 19¼
600 do. 19⅜
100 do. 19½
400 do. 19⅝
900 do. 19⅝
200 do. 19⅞
300 do. 20
1400 do......s3. 20
700 do. 20⅛
1800 do. 20¼
800 do. 20⅜
1200 do. 20¼
300 do. 20⅛
3900 do. 20
700 do. 19⅞
1100 do. 19¾
600 do. 19½
900 do. 19⅝
100 Michigan Cen. 63⅝
100 do. 63⅜
400 do. 63¼
100 do. 63
100 do. 62½
500 do. 62¾
100 do. 62
100 do. 61¾
400 do. 61½
100 do. 62⅛
600 do. 63
200 do. 63¼
100 do. 63
100 do. 62¾
250 do. 63⅛
100 Union Pacific. 62⅞
100 do. 62¼
400 do. 62⅛
1500 Lake Shore. 63⅞
3000 do. 63⅝
2000 do. 63½
300 do. 63⅜
500 do. 63¼
600 do. 63⅛
300 do. 63⅛
500 do. 63
1000 do. 62⅞
900 do. 62⅝
500 do. 62⅝
800 do. 62⅜
500 do. 62½
1000 do. 62¾
600 do. 62⅞
500 do. 62¾
500 do. 62⅝
800 do. 62⅝
1000 do. 62½
1500 do. 62⅜
1000 do. 62¼
5000 do. 62⅛
1500 do......b3. 62¼
500 do. 63⅛
500 do. 63
1000 do. 63⅛
1000 do. 63¼
2500 do. 63½
1000 do. 63⅝
1000 do. 63⅝
2700 do. 63¾
1800 do. 63⅝
1200 do. 63½
1100 do. 63⅜
500 do......s3. 63¼
800 do. 63¼
800 do. 63¼
600 do. 63
3200 do. 62⅞
200 do. 63¾

200 N. Y. C. & H. 115⅛
100 do. 115
200 Quicksilver Pref. 23
100 Pacific Mail. 20⅜
100 do. 20¼
2500 do. 20
100 do. 20¼
100 do. 20⅜
600 do. 20½
800 do. 20⅝
100 do. 20⅝
1000 do......s3. 20¼
50 Panama. 137
500 North-western. 43½
100 do......s10. 43¼
100 do. 43¼
400 do. 43⅛
100 do. 43
100 do. 42¾
100 do. 42½
100 do. 42⅜
400 do. 42⅜
200 do. 42⅝
100 do. 42¾
500 do. 43⅛
200 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43½
200 do......s3. 43⅜
100 do. 43⅛
100 North-west'n Pf. 64
200 do. 64⅛
100 N. J. Central. 106½
400 Rock Island. 110¼
100 do. 110
100 do. 109⅞
100 do. 109½
500 do. 109¼
800 do. 109
600 do. 109¾
200 do. 110
100 do. 110¼
100 do. 110⅜
100 do. 110⅛
200 do. 110½
100 do. 110⅝
2000 do. 110
100 do......s3. 109⅞
300 do......s3. 109¾
500 St. Paul. 44
600 do. 43¾
200 do. 43½
100 do. 43
100 do. 42¾
100 do. 42⅝
100 do. 42⅞
300 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43¼
400 do. 43⅛
200 do. 43½
100 do. 44
1000 do. 43¾
500 do. 43½
500 do. 43¼
100 do. 43⅛
100 do. 43⅜
300 do. 43½
300 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43¼
100 do. 43
100 St. Paul Pf. 82¼
200 do. 81
200 do. 79
100 do......s3. 80½
200 do. 81
100 do. 81½
400 do. 81¾
400 do. 81½
1500 do. 81
100 do. 81½
100 do. 82½
300 do. 81½
100 do. 81⅝
300 do. 81½
200 do. 81¼
200 do. 81⅛
100 do. 81
200 Tol. & Wabash. 3¼
50 D., Lack. & W. 119
100 Ohio & Miss. 21
300 do. 20¾
300 do. 20½
600 do. 20⅜
400 do. 20¼
1000 do. 20
200 do. 20⅛
100 do. 20¼
100 do. 20½
400 do. 20⅝
300 do......c. 20⅝
200 do. 20¾
500 do. 20⅝
1000 do. 20⅝
300 do. 20⅜
300 do. 20¼
200 do. 20⅛
400 do......s3. 19¾
200 do. 19⅞
200 H. & St. Jo. 18¼
200 At. & Pac. Pref. 4½
100 do. 4⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 119⅝
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 121¾

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b. c. 118¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 104
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 23
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 108½
[illegible] 108
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G't. 103⅜
10,000 C., B. & Q. 7s. 110
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 94
3,000 L. & N. Con..98. 96
100 Mar. Pf., a. p. b. c. 8
100 do......s3. 8⅜
100 do......b60. 8½
10 Chic. & Alton. b. c. 105½
30 Adams Ex. ...b. c. 105¾
1300 Pac. Mail. ..b. c. 20¼
100 do......c. 20½
200 do. 20¾
100 do......s3. 20⅝

900 West. Un. T. b. c. 66⅝
1100 do. 66⅝
100 do. 66⅞
300 Erie Railway. b. c. 19¾
600 Erie Railway b. c. 19⅞
1600 do. 20
200 do. 20⅛
400 do. 20
300 Un. Pac. ...b. c. s3. 63
200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. s3. 63
900 do. 63⅛
100 do......s3. 63¼
12 Clev. & P. G'r't'd. 96½
100 C., C., C. & Ind. 56
200 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 109⅞
1200 do. 110
20 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 104¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 41¼
2,000 D. of Col. 3.65s. 74⅜
5,000 do. 74½
2,000 Erie 4th. 104
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 105
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 90¾
50 Del. & Hudson. 119⅛
100 American Ex. 62⅝
20 Adams Express. 105¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 115¼
100 do. 115⅝
100 do. 115½
100 do. 115¾
600 Western Union. 66⅞
300 do. 66¾
600 do. 66⅝
1500 do. 66½
100 do. 66¼
300 do. 66⅜
3000 do. 66½
800 do. 66⅝
1000 do. 67
500 do......s3. 67⅛
1400 do. 67
1200 do. 66⅞
600 North-western. 43
100 do. 42¾
1500 do. 42⅝
500 do. 42½
200 do. 42¾
200 do......b3. 43
500 do. 43⅛
100 do......b3. 43¼
1000 Pacific Mail. 20½
1300 do......s3. 20⅜
100 do. 20⅝
100 do. 20¾
100 do. 21
700 do. 21⅛
400 do. 21¼
300 do. 21⅛
400 do. 21
600 do. 21½
600 do. 21⅝
300 do. 21⅜
200 do. 21¼
200 do......b3. 21⅜
110 N. J. Central. 106½
400 Rock Island...c. 110
300 do. 109¾
200 do. 109⅞
200 do. 110½
700 Erie Railway. 20⅛
800 do. 20
1200 do. 19⅞
1600 do. 19¾
2200 do. 19⅝
800 do. 19⅞
800 do. 20
1200 do......s3. 20⅛
3200 do. 20¼
100 Mich. Central. 62¾
200 do. 63
200 do. 62⅞
300 do. 62¾
400 do. 62½
300 do. 62¾
200 do. 63
200 do......b3. 63¼
200 do. 63½
400 do. 63⅜
300 Kansas & Texas. 13

2000 Lake Shore. 63¼
200 do. 63⅜
500 do. 63⅛
900 do. 63
1900 do. 62⅞
1100 do. 63⅛
400 do......s3. 63
300 do. 63¼
6000 do. 63⅜
3000 do. 63½
100 do. 63¼
200 do......b3. 63⅝
100 Pittsburg. 96½
200 North-west. Pref. 64
100 do. 63¾
300 do......s3. 63½
100 do. 63¾
100 do. 64⅜
100 do. 64⅛
200 C., C., C. & Ind. 56
500 St. Paul. 43½
100 do. 43¼
400 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43¼
300 do. 43½
400 do. 43¼
600 do. 43⅛
100 do......c. 43⅛
300 do......s3. 42⅞
500 do. 43
300 do. 42¾
500 do. 42⅝
300 do. 42½
500 do. 42¾
100 do......b3. 42⅞
400 do. 43
224 do. 43⅛
200 do. 43⅜
500 do. 43½
100 Un. Pacific...b3. 64
100 do. 64½
100 do. 65
100 St. Paul Pref. 81
100 do. 81¼
800 do. 81½
100 do. 81⅛
200 do. 81¼
100 do. 81⅜
400 do. 80¾
616 do. 81
200 do......b15. 81
100 do. 81⅜
500 do. 81½
300 do. 81¾
100 do. 81⅞
200 do. 82
100 St. L. & Iron M. 25
25 do. 25⅜
300 Tol. & Wabash. 3⅛
300 Ohio & Miss. 20⅛
200 do......b3. 20½
100 do......b3. 20⅜
400 do. 20⅛
300 do......s3. 20
100 do. 20¼
200 do. 20½
100 do. 20⅝
300 Han. & St. Jo. 18¼
5 Chic., B. & Quin. 119
100 Chic. & Alton. 105
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 30¼
300 do. 30

TUESDAY, March 14—P. M.

The event of the day in financial circles was the failure of the Bank of the State of New-York, which was entirely unexpected, and consequently excited a marked influence at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. The institution was one of the oldest of its kind in the City, its existence dating back to 1836. The bank, indeed, was an outgrowth of the financial agency in this City of the old United States Bank, the history of which is so inseparably connected with Gen. Jackson's Administration. The facts in regard to the failure are so fully set forth in our news columns that a brief allusion to them here will suffice. Mr. Meigs, the Bank Examiner, instituted an examination into the affairs of the bank last week, and discovered sufficient to warrant him in reporting the institution to the Controller of the Currency as insolvent. He also conferred with the Clearing-house, and laid before the proper committee of that body the facts in his possession, the result of which was that the bank was to-day suspended from the privileges of the Clearing-house, and immediately afterward closed its doors. The revelations which have been allowed to transpire in regard to the affairs of the concern disclose a most reckless and culpable management. It would seem that the Vice President, exercising almost supreme control, ran the institution apparently entirely in his own interest and that of his immediate friends, with sublime indifference to the interests of the depositors and stockholders. He made loans and allowed overdrafts which no bank officer having the welfare of his institution at heart would have countenanced for a moment. The public will naturally be shocked and astonished at the disclosures in regard to the reckless manner in which the affairs of this bank have been conducted. It is, however, conceded that no blame attaches to Mr. Meigs, who did his whole duty in the premises, and it is earnestly to be hoped that that zealous officer will not relax in his endeavors to eradicate from our banking system every institution, if there be any such, managed after the style of the Bank of the State of New-York.

At the Stock Exchange the news that the bank had failed did not become generally known until approaching noon. Previous to that hour speculation had been characterized by an improving tendency, but the intelligence of the suspension resulted in an instant and radical change, a feeling of alarm and depression setting in, under the influence of which stocks tumbled headlong, the entire list participating in the decline. The bulls struggled manfully to arrest the downward course of the market, but their efforts were fruitless. Later the purchases of the shorts caused a partial recovery, which, however, was not fully sustained, and the late dealings developed a feverish and unsettled feeling, which justifies the belief that the evil effects of the rude shock to public confidence given by the disclosures in regard to the affairs of the suspended bank have not yet been fully felt. The transactions footed up the unusually large amount of 359,000 shares, of which 101,000 were in Lake Shore, 95,000 in Erie, 41,000 in Western Union, 40,000 in Pacific Mail, and 33,000 in Milwaukee and St. Paul. Previous to the announcement of the failure of the Bank of the State of New-York the only features of the market were an advance in Pacific Mail from 20⅜ to 22⅜, and a decline in Erie from 22¼ to 20½. The course of the latter stock during the morning clearly indicated that confidence was waning in the benefits which it was predicted the laying of a third rail would be likely to confer on the stockholders. The success of the recent bull movement surprised its manipulators as much as anybody else, but their astonishment was not of such an overwhelming character as to prevent them from rushing to realize profits accruing, and the result of these realizations was witnessed in the steady decline from the advance of yesterday. The stock touched 19, the late afternoon dealings having been at 19½@20¼. Pacific Mail, after reaching 22⅜, declined to 20. The greatest decline of the day was in St. Paul preferred, which dropped from 84⅛ to 79, the common selling down from 46 to 42½; Michigan Central declined from 64⅝ to 61½; North-western common from 44⅝ to 42⅜; preferred from 65¾ to 63½; Ohio and Mississippi from 21⅝ to 19¾; Union Pacific from 63½ to 62⅛; Rock Island from 111⅛ to 109, and Western Union from 67½ to 66¼. At the close Union Pacific showed an advance from the lowest point of 3 ₩ cent., and the remainder of the list a recovery of ½ to 3 ₩ cent., most marked in St. Paul, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Michigan Central. Investment shares were quiet and steady, and express stocks weaker. American fell off to 62⅝.

The money market was easy and well supplied with loanable funds until after the announcement of the bank failure, when the flurry in the stock market naturally caused an advance in rates, call loans being made at 4@5 ₩ cent., against 3@3½ at the opening. In the afternoon one of the leading Broadway banks called in some of its loans, and when this became known rates were marked up until business was done as high as 1-16 ₩ cent. per diem. The closing transactions were at 7 ₩ cent., gold. The discount market was quiet, and beyond a closer scrutiny of names presented no change of importance, prime names passing at 4½ to 6 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $450,000.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £73,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance today. The London market for securities was firm and higher for Consols, which advanced to 94⅛@94¼ for money, and to 94⅜@94½ for the account. United States Bonds were lower, with the exception of 1867s, which advanced to 108⅛@108¼. Old 1865s declined to 105⅛, and 10-40s to 105¾@105⅞, new 5s being steady at 105⅞@106. Erie was heavy, and declined to 17¾@18 for the common and to 31 for the preferred. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The suspension of J. A. Hoffman & Co., with liabilities amounting to £70,000 sterling, was announced. The sterling exchange market ruled quiet and firm at $4 85¾@$4 86 for long and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand bills. The nominal rates remain at $4 86½ and $4 90. Gold opened quietly at 114⅝@114¾, but after the bank failure there was some demand to cover short contracts, under which an advance to 115 took place. The advance was speedily lost, and the subsequent stringency in money occasioned a further decline, the final dealings having been at 114⅜@114½. Cash gold was heavy and loaned at 3 to 5 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm in the early dealings, but the fall in gold and the advance in money had the effect of weakening the market somewhat toward the close. The transactions, however, were small, and only a slight decline took place. Railroad bonds were quiet, but prices, as a rule, were well maintained. In State bonds, Tennessee new series advanced to 41¼. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 75, fell off to 73½, and closed at a recovery of 1 ₩ cent.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $3,835,594, against $5,127,006 for the corresponding week in 1875 and $4,751,438 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, amount to $51,152,653, against $49,730,342 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $57,501,941 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1876. }

Gold receipts	$504,413 08
Gold payments	203,441 63
Gold balance	45,148,308 54
Currency receipts	640,958 02
Currency payments	916,328 33
Currency balance	35,154,437 38
Customs	464,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 14.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114¾	114⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅞	121¾
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	....
New-York Central	115⅛	115¾
Rock Island	111¼	110½
Pacific Mail	20⅜	21⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45⅜	43½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	84	82
Lake Shore	65¼	63½
Chicago and North-western	44¼	43¼
Chicago and North-western Pref	65¾	64½
Western Union	67½	66⅞
Union Pacific	63	65
Toledo and Wabash	3¼	3¼
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119	119
New-Jersey Central	107¼	106½
Panama	139	139
Erie	22⅛	20¼
Ohio and Mississippi	21½	20⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	143½	143½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¾	18¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	29	29
Michigan Central	64⅛	63⅜
Illinois Central	103¼	103½
Missouri Pacific	14	13

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	115¾	115	700
Erie	22¼	19	94,750
Lake Shore	65¼	62⅜	101,300
Wabash	3¼	3⅛	700
North-western	44⅝	42⅜	7,300
North-western Pref	65¾	63½	1,700
Rock Island	111⅛	109	8,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	46	42½	23,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	84⅛	79	10,700
Pittsburg	96½	96½	150
New-Jersey Central	107	106½	200
Michigan Central	64⅝	61½	6,900
Illinois Central	103½	103½	250
Union Pacific	65	62⅛	5,100
C., C. C. & I	57	56	5,100
C., C. & Ind. Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18⅝	18	1,000
Dubuque & Sioux City	76	76	100
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅝	19¾	10,600
Chicago & Alton	105	105	100
Chicago & Alton Pref	110½	110½	100
Western Union	67½	66¼	40,900
Pacific Mail	22⅜	20	39,700
Quicksilver Pref	23	22¼	300
Mariposa	8	8	600
Mariposa Pref	8⅜	8	500
American Express	62⅝	62⅝	100
United States Express	74	74	100
Kansas & Texas	13¾	13	600
Iron Mountain	25	25	125
St. L., K. C. & N. Pf	30¼	30	400
Consol. Coal	42	42	400
Total sales			359,075

The following were closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122¼	122½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅝	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119½	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	122
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅝	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¾	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118½	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $53,000 for interest and $57,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$25,709,000
Gold balances	1,085,100
Currency balances	1,248,133

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$70,539,995
Currency balances	3,504,920
Gold exchanges	4,250,869
Gold balances	890,224

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 31½
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 31½
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 32
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 32⅞
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 15
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O 15
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds. 105¾
Kentucky 6s. 102½
Michigan 6s, '78-79. 102
Mo. 6s, due in 1876. 101½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877. 102½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878. 102½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879. 103
Lg. bs., '81 to '91, inc. 103¾
Asy. or Un'y, due '92. 103½
H. & St. J., due '76. 102
H. & St. J., due '86. 103
H. & St. J., due '87. 103
N. Y. Reg. B't'y L. 104⅝
N. Y. Coup. Bt'y L. 104⅝
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, 1891. 120
N. Car. 6s, old, J. & J. 17¼
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17
N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 55
N. C., N. C. R., A. & O. 55
N. C. N. C. R. c. off J & J 42
N. C. N. C. R. c. off A & O 42

N. Car. F. Act, 1866. 10½
N. Car. F. Act, 1868. 9½
N. C. new bs., J. & J. 8½
N. C. new bs., A. & O. 8½
N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1. 3
N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2. 2⅞
N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3. 2½
Ohio 6s, 1881. 105
Ohio 6s, 1886. 110
Rhode Island 6s. 106½
South Carolina 6s. 35
S. Car. 6s, J. & J. 35
S. Car. 6s, A. & O. 35
S. Car. F. Act, 1866. 35
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 36
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 36
S. C. non-fundable bs. 4¾
Tennessee 6s, old. 43
Tenn. 6s, new bds. 41
Tenn. 6s, new series. 40¾
Virginia 6s, old. 34
Va. 6s, new bs., 1866. 34
Va. 6s, new bs., 1867. 34
Va. 6s, con. bds. 74
Va. 6s, ex mat'd coup. 66⅞
Va. 6s, con. 2d series. 39
D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 73¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds. 110
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds. 100
Boston, H. & Erie 1st. 22¾
Ches. & Ohio ex. c. 32
Chic. & Alton 1st. 116
Chic. & Alton Inc. 107
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st. 103
Chi., B. & Q. C. 7s. 110¼
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 7s. 109½
C., R. I. & P. S. F. 6s, '95. 98¼
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n. 114¼
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C. 111¾
Cen. of N. J., Conv. 109
L. & W. B. Con. g'd. 97
Am. Dock & Imp. bs. 105½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D. 117
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10 P. D. 98
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, g. R. D. 101
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D. 102⅞
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 95½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 98¾
C. & N. W. S. F. 106½

Cleve & Tol. n. bds. 105½
C., P. & A. o. bds. 104½
C., P. & A. n. bds. 105
Det., M. & Tol. Bds. 100¾
Buffalo & Erie n. bds. 107
Buffalo & State L. 7s. 103
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 105
Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 100
Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 99
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902. 106¼
M. C. 1st 8s, 1882 S. F. 114¾
N. J. Southern 1st 7s. 22
N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 105½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 105
N. Y. Central 7s, '76. 101
N. Y. C. & H. 1st coup. 122½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg. 120
Harlem 1st 7s, coup. 121
Harlem 1st 7s, reg. 121
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 98
Ohio & Miss. cons. 98¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d cons. 78⅝

C. & N. W. Int. bds. 106
C. & N. W. C. bds. 104
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95
C. & N. W. 1st. 103¾
C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 93¾
Gal. & Chic. Ex. 105½
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 100½
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F. 111¼
D., L. & W. 7s, Con. 118
Morris & Essex 1st. 117
Morris & Essex 2d. 108
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871. 109¾
Mor. & Es. 1st, Con. G. 108
Erie 1st, Extended. 110¼
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879. 102¼
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883. 102
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880. 104
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888. 105½
Long Dock Bonds. 106
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90
Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st. 88¾
Mich. So. 7 per ct. 2d. 104
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 per ct. 109
Cl. & Tol. Sink. Fund. 107¼

Cent. Pac. San J. B. 97¾
Western Pacific bs. 101⅝
Union Pacific 1st bs. 104⅞
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 103¼
South P. R. bs. of Mo. 70
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d. 76
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st. 116
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d. 108
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. 105
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 110½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th S. F. 103
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 54⅛
St. L. & I. M. 1st. 100
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 73
Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s. 92
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 87
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 83
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex. 92
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 72¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d. 68
Gt. Western 1st, '88. 91½
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st. 64
West. Un. bds. 1900 C. 99
West. Un. bds. 1900 R. 98

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange. 114
Butchers & Drovers'. 134
Central National. 100½
City. 300½
Commerce. 115⅛
Continental. 81
Corn Exchange. 132
First National. 200
Fourth National. 86½
Fulton. 150
Gallatin National. 130

Importers & Traders'. 190½
Merchants'. 118
Metropolitan. 128
Nassau. 103
New-York. 127
Ninth National. 81
North America. 99
Park. 125
Phenix. 95⅝
Republic. 80
Union. 146

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	108⅜	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	142⅝	142¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	56½	56⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	45	45⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	..
Northern Central Railroad	39⅝	39¾
Lehigh Navigation	..	50½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106	..

The Board of Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company have declared their regular semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.* on the capital stock; also a *Six ₩ cent.* interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; also *Twenty ₩ cent.* on the capital stock to redeem and pay the certificates of profits of the year 1869.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company on the 8th inst. declared a dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, payable on the 15th of next month.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in March were $130,285 63, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $36,082 81.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1876. }
☞CHECKS DRAWN BY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Richmond, Va., and State Bank of Virginia, of Richmond, on Bank of State of New-York, will be honored by this bank.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29
Cotton, bales	3,755
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	164
Copper, bbls	16
Dried Fruit, pks	64
Eggs, bbls	4,444
Flour, bbls	9,085
Wheat, bushels	47,763
Corn, bushels	69,100
Oats, bushels	34,763
Malt, bushels	8,465
Barley, bushels	3,500
Grass-seed, bags	637
Beans, bbls	1,069
Peas, bushels	4,400
Corn-meal, bbls	30
Corn-meal, bags	370
Oat-meal, bbls	300
Hemp, bales	18
Hops, bales	872
Hides, No	150
Hides, bales	347
Leather, sides	36,486
Lead, pigs	290
Spirits Turp., bbls	326
Crude Turp., bbls	15
Tar, bbls	115
Resin, bbls	144
Oil-cake, pks	1,230
Pork, pks	2,092
Beef, pks	566
Cut-meats, pks	1,664
Grease, pks	167
Lard, pks	391
Stearine, pks	125
Butter, pks	3,295
Cheese, pks	4,420
Tallow, pks	116
Lard-oil, bbls	100
Dressed Hogs, No	230
Pea-nuts, bags	110
Silk, pks	368
Syrup, bbls	57
Starch, bxs	300
Tea, half-chests	6,460
Tobacco, hhds	279
Tobacco, bxs. & cs	562
Whisky, bbls	626
Wool, bales	48

COTTON—Business for early delivery has been moderate, at about previous figures. Some export demand has been noted....Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c.; Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ₩ ℔. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,505 bales, (of which 600 bales were on last evening,) including 705 bales to shippers, 275 bales to spinners, 475 bales to speculators, and 50 bales in transit.... The dealings for forward delivery have been fair, but at variable rates. The reports of the bank failure depressed prices. Subsequently values strengthened somewhat, and closed steady....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,800 bales, (of which 1,800 bales were on last evening, and 22,000 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 3-32c.; April, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; May, 13 17-32c.; June, 13 25-32c.; July, 14c.; August, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c. ₩ ℔., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₩ ℔., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,755 bales, and at the shipping ports were 11,201 bales, against 15,647 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 36,994 bales, against 44,878 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,603,748 bales, against 3,071,161 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 29,718 bales; to the Continent, 14,820 bales; stock in New-York, 171,328 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 715,060 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
S. Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
S. Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
S. Good Ordinary	10 9-16	Middling	11 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business was seriously impeded in the produce and merchandise lines to-day by the reports relative to the failure of the Bank of the State of New-York, and the resulting discussions on and off 'Change....State and Western Flour has been in less request for shipment and home use at about previous prices. Holders have not been eager sellers, and on really desirable brands have been claiming full rates. The inquiry from all sources, however, has been on a restricted scale. City Mills Extras have met with a fair call, chiefly for the West Indies, at current quotations....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,950 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 65@$6, chiefly at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$3 85; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 10@$4 60, chiefly at $4 15@$4 35; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 10, mainly at $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 65@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 10@$7, chiefly at $6@$6 50 for trade brands, and $5 25@$5 65 for shipping brands; Minnesota, patent Extras, at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 25@$7 85; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 25@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 25@$7, chiefly at $5 65@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 75@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 50@$8, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 60@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,200 bbls. shipping stock, mainly City Mills Extras, Western shipping Extras, Minnesota Extras, and Winter Wheat Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been less active at former figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 bbls., in lots, at $4 10@$4 60 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been selling moderately at firm prices. The demand has been mainly for favorite brands of Superfine, the offerings of which have been limited for prompt or for forward delivery....We quote at from $4@$4 50 for poor to very good fine, and $4 60@$5 10 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 85@$5 for very good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been in liberal supply and depressed in price, with a comparatively slack demand noted for supplies. The export movement has been recently very light in most instances. Receivers find it very difficult to elicit bids, especially on low grade Western. We quote at from $2 50@$3 15 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 15 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 40 for very choice Baltimore, and $3 35 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 550 bbls., in lots, within the range....Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling to a limited extent, wholly in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, ₩ 100 ℔.; trade mainly in low grades at $1 05@$1 15 ₩ 100 ℔.....Very little demand has been noted for Buckwheat Flour, which has been weak in price, within the range of $1 75@$2 for State and Pennsylvania, about fair to choice, ₩ 100 ℔.; fancy lots quoted higher....Trade in Oat-meal has been very light, even in a jobbing way, and values have been more or less nominal within the range of $5 75@$6 50 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ₩ bbl. Stock in half bbls. at proportionate figures.

GRAIN—Very little animation has been apparent in the Wheat line to-day. Prime Spring was held with confidence and the offerings were light, but the demand was very moderate, especially so on export account, and negotiations were making slow progress. A few bids were reported for strictly prime on the basis of yesterday's figures. The poorer grades of Spring were offered more freely and attracted very little attention; prices were quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower and somewhat nominal. Winter Wheat was quoted firm, but was without important movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 55,000 bushels at $1 30 for soft Minnesota Spring, called No. 1, afloat (with $1 35 reported as bid for strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota do., in store;) $1 40 for very choice No. 1 do. (a small lot;) $1 11 for fair No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 05@$1 10 (in part) for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 47@$1 48 for choice Amber Pennsylvania. Strictly prime No. 1 Canada Spring, in bond, quoted at $1 33, bid....Corn has been depressed and lower, closing weak, on a comparatively limited movement for export as well as for home trade purposes....Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels for early delivery, at 62c.@62½c., chiefly at 62c., for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 59c.@62c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime; 61c.@61½c. for steamer qualities do., (the latter an extreme;) 58c.@59c., mainly at 58c.@58½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62½c.@62¾c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 61c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 64c. for prime new Yellow Southern; 59c.@63c. for new Yellow Jersey. And for forward delivery, little demand noted and values quoted lower and irregular....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted nominally at 62c.@62¼c.; Mixed Western do., do., April option, at 63c. asked; do., last half of April, 63c. bid....Sales reported of 20,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April delivery, at 63c. ₩ bushel, (trade of last evening)....Rye has been inactive, with prime State quoted at 85c. bid and up to 90c. asked; Canada, in bond, 82½c.@85c., and Western, 80c.@83c. ₩ bushel; a car-load of Pennsylvania at 83c., from dock....Barley quiet and nominally unchanged in price....No. 1 Canada quoted nominally within the range of $1 17½@$1 25; No. 2 do. at $1@$1 10; No. 2 Bay at $1 05@$1 13, with very choice to fancy lots at higher figures; two-rowed State, fair to very choice, at 77½c.@85c. A car-load of two-rowed State sold at 8?c....A limited inquiry has been noted for Barley Malt since our last, within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 35 for very poor to choice Canada, cash and time; $1 05@$1 15 for four-rowed State, cash and time; 90c.@$1 05 for two-rowed do., do., and $1@$1 15 for Western....Canadian Peas quiet; prime, in bond, quoted at $1, asked....The offerings of Buckwheat have been light, but there has been very little inquiry noted and the market has been quoted barely steady, with about prime to very choice State quoted at 59c.@62c. ₩ bushel....Oats have further receded in price about 1c. a bushel, on a comparatively free offering, and slow trade call. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 26,000 bushels, at 47c for New-York Light Mixed; 45c.@46c. for New-York No. 2 (the latter an extreme rate); 43c. for New-York No. 3; 44½c.@47½c. for ordinary to choice mixed State; 47c.@51c. for ordinary to prime White do.; 41c.@47c. for very poor to choice mixed Western, car lots; and 45c.@50c. for inferior to about prime White do....Feed continues in fair demand within the range of from $17 50@$23, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$19 for 40 to 60 ℔., $20 50@$21 for 100 ℔., and up to $23 for Rye Feed ₩ ton....Bale Hay firm, as last quoted, and in good request, with shipping qualities in most demand, chiefly for coastwise ports, (for which 425 bales were purchased.)....Straw unchanged....Clover Seed scarce and wanted, with strictly choice State quoted up to 15½c. bid, and prime do. at 15¼c. bid. Sales reported of 330 bags, part to arrive, on private terms....Other Seeds about as last quoted; 9,500 bags Calcutta Linseed sold at $1 85@$1 87½, gold, four months' credit.

MILK—The average receipts of Milk daily during the week were, via the Erie Railroad, 2,700 cans; Harlem, 2,500 cans; Hudson River, 450 cans; New-Haven, 750 cans; Midland, 800 cans; scattering, 2,000 cans; total, 9,200 cans. Sales were made at the depots to-day at the rate of $1 50@$2 50 ₩ 40-quart can. The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply for the month of March is 4c. ₩ quart.

MOLASSES—Market generally quiet; quotations as in our last; 627 hhds. and 83 tcs. Havana sold, for refining, at 29c., flat.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after in the local market within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 37½@$4 for No. 1; $4 75@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₩ 280 ℔....Sales reported of 500 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $1 85@$2 60 ₩ 280 ℔....And at Wilmington, 4,000 bbls. Strained on private terms.......Tar has been in light request at $2@$2 25 ₩ bbl.....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close 38½c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 110 bbls., part at the quoted rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly since our last; quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c.@8¾c., in bulk, and 11½c., in shipping order, but without activity....Refined has been also quoted stronger, but has been quite moderately sought after; quoted for early delivery at the close, 14½c.@14⅝c. Sales rumored of 5,500 bbls. at 14⅜c.@14½c....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c. Sales, 2,500 bbls....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate request at about previous prices....Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 87½@$23 for inspected....Prime Mess has been more sought after, with Western quoted at $20 50@$22, the latter rate for choice; City do. at $22 50@$23 50; Extra Prime, $18 50@$19 25 ₩ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $21 50@$22, and 100 bbls. City within our range....And for forward delivery business has been quite dull, with Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 75@$22 85; April, $22 85@$22 90; May, $23 20@$23 25; June, $23 15@$23 25, and July at $23 25@$23 35 ₩ bbl....Sales, 250 bbls., May option, at $22 35....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted up to 10¾c....Western Hogs at 10c.@10¼c....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at steady prices....Sales of 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¾c.@13½c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies, part at 13½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at former quotations....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 14⅝c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 9 ℔. averages, at 12½c.@13⅞c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., 8¾c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 13c.@14c....Bacon has been quoted stronger in price, on light offerings, but has been sparingly dealt in....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅞c.@13c.; Western Long Clear, 12⅝c. asked; do. Short Clear, 13c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12 13-16c. Sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¾c., and 75 bxs. Western do. at 12½c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear at 12¼c.; Short Rib at 14⅜c....Western Steam Lard has attracted less attention for early delivery, and has been quoted a shade easier....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 375 tcs. prime at $13 62½@$13 65; quoted at the close at $13 62½, asked....Choice Western Kettle quoted at 14⅛c....And for forward delivery, a moderately active movement has been reported at slightly reduced prices....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 60@$13 62½; April, $13 65; May, $13 82½; June, $13 95; July, 14 07½@$14 10.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,050 tcs., April option, at $13 65@$13 67½ (part for shipment;) 3,750 tcs., May, at $13 82½@$13 85....City Steam and Kettle Lard in moderate demand; quoted at $13 50@$13 62½; sales, 200 tcs. ....No. 1 City quoted at 13c.@13⅛c....Refined Lard fairly active; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13⅞c.; for South America at 14⅛c., and for the West Indies at 13¾c. ....Sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. for the Continent (within a day or two) at 13⅞c.; 300 tcs. for South America at 14⅛c....Beef has been very quiet, but quoted unchanged as to price....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32 50; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been in light demand at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; sales, 30 bbls....Butter and Cheese have been without important alteration.... Fresh Eggs continue in moderate request, and quoted at from 14½c.@17½c., for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 15c.@16c....Tallow has been fairly active, but weak in price, with sales reported of 170,000 ℔. good to prime at 8⅞c.@9c., chiefly at 9c., with choice City quoted at 9⅛c. ₩ ℔....Stearine quiet, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; choice City at 14⅝c.; sales, 150 tcs. prime Western, April delivery, at 14⅝c....Of Rangoon Rice, 500 bags, in bond, sold at $2 50, gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in pretty fair request at the modified figures of 7⅜c.@7 7-16c. for fair, 7⅝c.@7 11-16c. for good, and 7¾c. for prime refining Cuba. Sales to-day, 1,388 hhds., 2,861 bxs., and 1,303 bags, including 200 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7 9-16c.; 440 hhds. do. at 7½c.; 414 hhds. low grade do. at 7⅛c.; 43 hhds. do. at 7⅛c.; 200 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 291 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.; 1,461 bxs. and 858 bags do. within the range of 8⅜c.@8¾c.; 1,200 hhds. and 400 bags do. at 8 9-16c.@8¾c., and 50 bags Mexican at 7½c. And last evening, 485 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c. ₩ ℔....Refined steady and moderately active.

TEAS—Quiet, within yesterday's range. Sales are 800 half-chests Congou, 300 half-chests Green, and 1,400 half-chests Japan.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds at former figures. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4½c.@15c.; 168 cases 1874 New-England on private terms; 16 cases 1874 Ohio at 6c.; 15 cases 1873 Wisconsin on private terms; 100 cases Sundries at 7c.@30c., and 200 bales Havanna at 88c.@$1 15 ₩ ℔.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1 09 ₩ gallon; sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A restricted business was noted in this line to-day; rates, however, varied slightly. Room on berth for Grain and Provisions was in most demand, and tonnage on charter suited to Grain, Petroleum, and Tobacco attracted most attention....Coastwise trade without new features of interest....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 850 bxs. Bacon and 200 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 40 tons Leather, in lots, at 45s.; 3,450 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₩ ton, and 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₩ tierce....For London, by steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 10,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₩ ton; 36,000 bushels Grain (from store) at 8½d. ₩ 60 ℔.; 1,000 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₩ tierce; 250 bales Hops at ¾d. ₩ ℔.; also a British steam-ship, recently arrived from Zante, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, of recent shipment, at 9d. ₩ bushel, and 10 tons Leather at 60s. ₩ ton....For Hull, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₩ 60 ℔....For Cork and orders, a British ship, to arrive, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d., with option of Belfast or Dublin direct, at 6s. ₩ quarter; and a bark, with Resin, from Wilmington, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 hhds. Tallow, at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Bremen, a British ship, 1,223 tons, with about 7,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (reported as chartered previous arrival,) at 4s. 9d.; and a German bark, 834 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 1½d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 1.30 reich-marks, and 150 pkgs. Provisions at 175....For Rotterdam, by steam, 150 bbls. Beef and Pork at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 25 cases Tobacco at 14c....For Santander, and back, via Cadiz, an American bark, 421 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out hence for Santander a cargo of Tobacco at 40s., and back from Cadiz, with Salt, for Gloucester, (Mass.,) at 9c. per bushel....For Bordeaux, an American bark, 473 tons, hence, with Tobacco, on private terms, quoted at about 38s. 9d....For Alicante, an American brig, 329 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. and 5,000 cases Petroleum at 5s. ₩ bbl. and 25c. ₩ case....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, 283 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 52½c.@57½c. ₩ bbl....From the Cuban ports the recent reports are of a moderate business, including ports north of Hatteras, on the basis of $2 25@$2 62½ for Molasses, and $2 75@$3 for Sugar, from Havana; $3 50@$3 75 for Sugar, and $2 50@$2 75 for Molasses, from Matanzas; $3 75 for Sugar, from Sagua, and $3 50@$4 for Sugar, from Guantanamo.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 5,281 bales; gross, 5,762 bales; exports coastwise, 1,162 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 309,203 bales.

GALVESTON, March 14.—Cotton quiet and firmer; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; good Ordinary, 10⅜c. Net receipts, 856 bales; gross, 872 bales; exports, coastwise, 730 bales; sales, 857 bales; stock, 49,295 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; good Ordinary, 9⅞c. Net receipts, 532 bales; gross, 687 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,502 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 35,879 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 607 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 27,061 bales.

MILLINERY.

MME. KEHOE,
successor to
MISS M. A. PAGE,
NO. 29 WAVERLEY PLACE,
IMPORTER OF FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS,
will open for the Spring season
THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE WONDER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. W. A. Rouse.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

CHICKERING HALL.—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. PENDLETON has at length been heard in regard to the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad against the War Department. His evidence raises some doubts as to whether the extent of Gen. BELKNAP'S jobbery has been fully ascertained, and it leaves no doubt whatever that too high an estimate has been placed upon the private character of Mr. PENDLETON. Three-fifths of the stock of the road in question was owned by the Bowler estate, of which the heirs were Mr. PENDLETON'S sister and her children. As administrator of that estate, Mr. PENDLETON became President of the railroad—a position which his command of a majority of the stock enabled him at any time to secure. Clearly, the interests of the Bowler estate and of the Kentucky Central Railroad were identical, and Mr. PENDLETON, who had in trust the welfare of both, could not honestly separate them. He contrived to do it nevertheless, or rather he managed to persuade himself that he could most effectually serve his wards and the corporation he controlled on their behalf, by doing a good turn to GEORGE H. PENDLETON. He raked up an old claim which the railroad had against the War Department, but which had been rejected by Secretary STANTON, and which the Directorate of the road had accordingly abandoned as nearly worthless. Mr. PENDLETON took counsel with the representatives of the minority of the stock in regard to this claim, and they agreed that it would be a good bargain for the road to share the proceeds with any one who should be able to secure its payment. Mr. PENDLETON designated himself as the person who should make the attempt, and fortifying himself with a statement of the case which had previously been drawn up by one RANSOM, he submitted the claim to the War Department, and in due course secured payment of the full amount, $148,000 82.

Of the sum thus obtained, Mr. PENDLETON pocketed either eighty or ninety thousand dollars—he is not sure which—RANSOM, who put in his claim for a share, was allowed something, both on the part of the road and of Mr. PENDLETON. It has been alleged on authority given by Gen. BOYNTON in his testimony before the committee yesterday, that Mrs. BELKNAP participated in the general division of profits, but Mr. PENDLETON denies that the Secretary of War or any one connected with him made any profit out of this very suspicious transaction. Further evidence is needed on this point, as also on the other point of whether the claim was of a character which Gen. BELKNAP could legally revive. This much is clear on Mr. PENDLETON'S own statement: In return for a very slight expenditure of legal ingenuity and two visits to Washington, the faithful Railroad President, and administrator earned a fee of eighty thousand dollars, all of which he was morally, if not legally, bound to have turned over to the railroad of whose interests he was the responsible guardian, and three-fifths of which was simply abstracted from the patrimony of the children of his dead brother-in-law, Mr. PENDLETON'S name may safely be added to the roll of fallen statesmen.

Gov. TILDEN'S veto of the act providing for the employment in profitable occupations of the convicts and paupers on Blackwell's Island is a piece of consummate demagogism. It is a surrender to the unreflecting prejudices of the least intelligent section of working men, and will be despised by none more heartily than by the thinking portion of the class whose votes he is trying to secure. The Governor was asked to sanction a reform which would have served to check the growth of pauperism, would have contributed to the lasting reform of criminals, and would have saved the people of this City from being taxed to keep able-bodied men in idleness. He attempts to justify his refusal by some irrelevant stuff about "the just self-esteem and the honorable sentiments of working men," and the disastrous effects of holding up to that class "the spectre of a new governmental competition." Then we have a reminder that the people of this City have got about as much relief as they can desire from the Governor's never-to-be-forgotten canal reforms. It is not very long ago since the Governor was presented to the citizens of New-York in the character of a political huckster. It will be somewhat of a shock to those who still cling to a belief in his honesty to find him coming out in the character of an arrant demagogue.

To Mr. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, whose private character and social relations will hardly bear public scrutiny, seems to be due the credit of defeating the nomination of RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., as Minister to England. Mr. LAWRENCE and his next friends, one CURTIS and B. F. BUTLER, have never forgiven Mr. DANA for having published an edition of WHEATON'S *Elements of International Law*, which came in competition with that of the aforesaid LAWRENCE. And when the nomination of Mr. DANA was announced, one of these persons said, in the *World*, that it was an unfit one, because "it had been established in the courts," that Mr. DANA'S work was a piratical edition of LAWRENCE'S. This was followed up by a milder form of accusation, from which it appeared that the case was still undecided, and had not been "established" at all. No man in the full possession of his faculties believes that Mr. DANA is not entirely able to make all the annotations needed to increase the value of a law treatise which he may revise. But as this dirt has been thrown, and some idle gossip has been created, the Senate committee have decided that Mr. DANA'S name should be withdrawn, and that some man who may not be pursued by any malignant defamer shall be nominated in his place.

Congress, in the session of 1873-4, passed a bill to increase the salary of the President from twenty-five thousand dollars a year to fifty thousand dollars. Yesterday, the Senate, by a vote of twenty-six to twenty, reduced the salary to the old standard; and, if the House passes this bill, the President who is to be inaugurated March 4, 1877, will receive the same compensation which was paid to his immediate predecessors, Gen. GRANT in his second term alone excepted. It was in vain that Senator SARGENT, of California, pleaded that it would be "ineffable meanness" to pay the Chief Magistrate of the nation a smaller salary than that of the British Minister in Washington. The Senate was in a Spartan mood, and, dividing on the main question, with a calm disregard of party considerations, it voted that the next President should be paid at the rate which prevailed before 1873. This vote cannot be construed as any sort of reflection upon the present occupant of the Executive Mansion. It is merely a return to simpler manners, and as a measure of retrenchment and economy it will be likely to command the approval of the country.

THE VICTORY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

New-Hampshire has elected a Republican Governor and a Legislature with a Republican majority in both branches. The majority on the vote for Governor will be at least 1,500, and has thus attained a still higher figure than was reached at the Spring election of 1872. Considering that the State went Democratic two years ago, and that the election of Governor was, last year, thrown into the Legislature, the party triumph has a well-marked significance. It is an emphatic testimony not only to the local superiority of the Republican platform and candidates over those of their opponents, but it shows that the majority of the people of New-Hampshire are still of opinion that the honor and safety of the country are most secure in the hands of the Republican Party. The results of the election of yesterday carry a rebuke to the shuffling policy of the leaders of the State Democracy in regard to the financial issue. They prove how grave a blunder was made at Washington in trying to make partisan capital out of the BELKNAP impeachment, and they show how effective an agency for restoring union within the Republican ranks has been found in the harangues of the more violent ex-Confederates in Congress.

The lesson which New-Hampshire has read the Democratic Party is obvious enough. Without either policy or principles, it has made no converts among the intelligent voters of the country during the last four years. So far as the North is concerned, that party stands substantially where it did in 1872, with the same certainty of defeat staring it in the face. Its only hopes of success lie in the blunders of its adversaries. There are those within the Republican Party who will seek from the victory in New-Hampshire an occasion for the very blunders which would revive the hopes of the Democracy. It will be urged that the Republican majority in that State is as solid as it was in 1872, when the party accepted the responsibility for both men and measures that it refuses to bear any longer. We take the result in New-Hampshire to indicate that the rank and file of the party retain their faith in the progressive and reforming spirit of Republicanism, which enables it to adapt itself to new conditions and to cast off the corrupting elements which are the natural heritage of a long possession of power. Of course, those persons who have an interest in taking a different view of the matter are not at all likely to accept any such theory. If the increased majority in New-Hampshire should be taken as an evidence that the party has condoned all the offenses against its good name which have been committed by men whom it has trusted, it would certainly prove a very questionable gain.

A WARNING.

The failure of the Bank of the State of New-York is the greatest disaster that has yet happened to any bank included in the national system. It is also one of the most disgraceful. This bank had a capital of $2,000,000, and on Oct. 2, 1874, reported a surplus of $400,000 and undivided profits of $281,000. Its net deposits were then about $4,000,000. For last week the average of net deposits reported is only $2,855,200. The falling off in deposits is not an infallible sign that confidence in the solvency of a bank is lessened, but where it takes place on so extensive a scale as this, it is a pretty severe test of the soundness of the management. Unfortunately the management of the Bank of the State of New-York was not able to stand this test. The Vice President of the bank had lent a sum of $230,000 to himself. A concern called the United States Attrition Flour Company had overdrawn its account $450,000, and the same concern had borrowed in addition the sum of $425,000. None of these loans were fortified by good security. A firm in the produce commission business had also been permitted to overdraw $250,000, and $240,000 of protested paper, besides the sums before mentioned, are among the assets. All these sums put together, counted as a total loss, do not wipe out the capital and surplus, and unless there is a great deal more of wreck stuff than is now suspected, the entire loss will be sustained by the shareholders. The note-holders cannot possibly lose a dollar, and in all probability the depositors will be paid in full. The details of the downfall, as briefly summarized above, and fully detailed elsewhere, make up a very bad case against the management of this bank. The annals of banking, however, contain many quite as bad, and some which are much worse. All the rascality of the country is not to be laid on the shoulders of the politicians.

The enormous fall which has taken place in the money value of almost all descriptions of property has thus far resulted in surprisingly few bank failures. When thousands of fortunes have melted away and left no trace, it is to be expected that banks should fail occasionally. The business of a bank is to borrow money from one set of men and to lend it to another. If those who have borrowed do not pay back, the banks themselves may be unable to satisfy their creditors. But if the maxims which experience has established for the safe conduct of the banking business are followed, it rarely happens that banks go down, even in such stormy times as these.

The National Bank act is an excellent law, but it is impossible for any governmental machinery to supply character or brains to those who are wanting in these respects. Responsibility must be lodged somewhere, and where more than a thousand million dollars are placed in the hands of Boards of Bank Directors, and by them loaned to the people of so vast a country as the United States, too much reliance must not be placed in the laws or officers of the Government. The Presidents, Cashiers, and active managers of the several banks are the persons who should be held responsible, and they should be carefully selected. Carelessness inevitably breeds dishonesty and breaches of trust. It is so in politics, and it is the same in borrowing and lending money.

We, of course, expect the school of inflationists which is so worthily represented by HENRY C. CAREY, HENRY CAREY BAIRD, and Congressman KELLEY to make all the capital they can for their 3.65 assignat scheme out of this failure. About a year ago they boldly predicted the breaking up of all the London banks as the consequence of the Collie failures. There have been several large failures in London since then, and some of them most disgraceful ones, yet not a single London bank of any importance has suspended. We expect similar vaticinations from the same sources touching the banks of this City. Mr. CAREY and his school have all the contortions of the ancient sibyl, but none of her inspiration. They have, in truth, little of the sense of ordinary business men. The men of substance who are in any way connected with the banks of this City, and there are few of that kind who have not some relation or other to these institutions, have no reason to fear that our bank officers are deficient either in integrity or ability. There is a record of fifty years and more to refer to in support of this opinion, and that record is not to be reversed by an incident like that of yesterday. The object of Mr. CAREY and his disciples is to destroy the banks throughout the United States. That, at least, is the plain consequence of their projects, and they will use this latest development of moral rottenness to further this hopeful scheme. We must be prepared to face some trouble in the future, and we must remember that there are 9,000,000 of men in the country who have votes, but probably less than 100,000 who know much about banks or currency.

A PECULIAR PROGRAMME.

If there was ever such a thing as political monomania, the Democratic inflationists are the victims of it. Everything in public affairs connects itself, in their minds, with the condition of the currency. Their foolish views on finance are like green spectacles, and impart their own tinge to whatever comes before them. Who would suppose, for instance, that there was any relation of cause and effect between the national bank system and the Belknap scandal, or that official corruption was the immediate product of contraction? Yet such is the way in which these facts strike the genuine advocate and lover of paper money.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which is the principal organ of the paper money men in the United States, declares, with a characteristic estimate of the low value of commercial honor, that "bankruptcy and repudiation would not be half as disgraceful" as the instances of official misconduct which have lately been discovered. We cannot agree with this view of the case, because we do not think that the rascality of one Cabinet officer, plucked from an obscure Western city and set in his high place with entire indifference to the wishes even of the President's party, much less of the whole country, is evidence of national turpitude, which repudiation would be. The President cannot repudiate; Congress alone cannot repudiate; only a majority of the voters, acting through their representatives, could bring the country to this depth of dishonor. But, though we cannot think as lightly of possible repudiation as the advocates of inflation do—whose whole policy is in effect one of repudiation—we cordially agree that the *Enquirer* is right in demanding a radical remedy. What surprises us is that that remedy should appear to any one to lie in the direction of financial absurdity. According to the *Enquirer*, the following are the principal points in the programme by which the Democrats are to purify the Government:

> 1. Let the Democratic Party unite in the demand for the utter extermination of all banks of issue.
>
> 2. Let it insist that all paper designed to circulate as money be issued by the General Government, and made a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, including Customs duties, and in sufficient volume to answer the demands of trade.

These two points embrace, first, an all-paper currency, for the requirement is for paper "in sufficient volume to answer the demands of trade." Second, for a currency controlled entirely by Congress and the President, for they who are to issue the paper must decide on what "volume" would "answer the demands of trade." Third, for a legal-tender paper, which can only be had now in entire violation of the Constitution, which contains no authority for the issue of legal-tender notes in time of peace, even if it justifies them in time of war. Fourth, for a currency to be received for Customs in direct repudiation of the pledge contained in the law which pledges the Customs in gold to the payment of interest and principal of the public debt. Fifth, the "utter extermination" of banks which furnish security of undoubted value and availability, worth one-fourth more than the face of their notes, and the concentration of their powers of issue in the hands of the Government.

These propositions seem too wild to admit of discussion, yet we are much in doubt whether they would not find favor in the eyes of more than one-half of the Democratic members of the House, and of more than one-half the Democrats in the country. We should not be at all surprised to see the substance of these views embodied in the platform of the party this Summer. They may be more ingeniously stated. They may not be so baldly or so boldly presented, but we are much mistaken if they are not about all the suggestions the Democrats will have to make for the reform of the administration of the Government. They are by no means more absurd than others which we have had from the same source. The theory of a Government currency essentially contradicts all the avowed principles of the Democracy. It is as corrupt and corrupting as anything can be. It places enormous power in a few hands. It invites to Washington contending interests of the most extensive character to procure legislation on the currency. It would give new life to every plundering scheme, like the Southern Pacific Railroad and the brood of which that ill-omened project is the principal. To talk of purifying the Government by a paper currency is like making Christians by leading them into temptation.

A LONDON SCANDAL.

Our impression of yesterday contained the announcement that the Prince of WALES and his suite had sailed for Europe. His visit seems to have been unclouded by any disaster or drawback, and has signally failed to verify the prophecies of the croakers. There seems every prospect that he will in a few weeks be once more in the midst of his remarkably happy domestic circle. It would be well if as much could be said for all who accompanied him. One of them is, on the contrary, destined to find that his wife has taken advantage of his absence to forget her marriage vows, and to assist in creating the greatest scandal of its kind which has occurred in English society since the revelations as to Lady MORDAUNT.

Five years ago there were celebrated in Westminster Abbey, at the same time, the marriages of two beautiful sisters, the youngest daughters of the Duke of ABERCORN. Lady ALBERTHA HAMILTON, the Prince Consort's god-daughter, became the wife of the Marquis of BLANDFORD, and Lady MAUDE, Marchioness of LANSDOWNE. Nothing was wanting to give *éclat* to these nuptials, which had a strong aroma of historic interest about them. The brides were of a princely house, renowned in Scottish story, and the ancestors of the bridegrooms had played no inconsiderable part in the page of English history. The heir to the throne and his beautiful wife were among the crowd of notables present at the ceremony in the Abbey, and when the bridal party adjourned from that venerable fane it was to a feast in a stately and noble mansion, full of associations—Chesterfield House. No marriages could have commenced, apparently, under brighter auspices, but, unfortunately, so far as one of them was concerned, the happiness was of very brief duration. The misconduct of Lord BLANDFORD toward his wife has for a long time been a matter of club and drawing-room gossip. Of late they have been living apart, though without any formal separation, and those acquainted with his character will feel small surprise at the announcement of his elopement with the wife of another man. Nor will there be any excess of sympathy for that other man, inasmuch as he is the Earl of AYLESFORD. A weaker, more inferior specimen of his own or any other class could scarcely be found.

When a little over age he married a giddy, extravagant girl, one of a family which has had a most pernicious influence on fashionable society, and soon after succeeded to his father's title and estates. It was then found that he had been for years borrowing on post-obits to such an extent that had his liabilities to the Jews been paid in full, he would have scarcely had an income to support himself. So he sought the aid of Chancery, and the Lord Chancellor quashed the exorbitant rates charged, but at the same time made reflections of the most cutting severity on Lord AYLESFORD. Lord SELBORNE'S comments, however, served neither to make Lord AYLESFORD prudent nor to cool the friendliness of the Prince of WALES toward him. In 1872 the papers announced that the Prince, accompanied by Col. WILLIAMS, Lady AYLESFORD'S brother-in law, had gone down to Packington Hall, Lord AYLESFORD'S seat, where a very "fast" company, a battue, and a great ball awaited him. It was from Packington that the Prince and Princess last year proceeded to pay a state visit to Birmingham. Were further proof wanting of the Prince's regard for Lord AYLESFORD, it may be found in the choice of him as one of his companions in India.

It is the most unfortunate feature of the Prince of WALES' life that he makes such a very bad choice of friends. A rascally card-sharper like Major HARBORD, and a foolish spendthrift like Lord AYLESFORD, are admirably calculated to bring anyone intimate with them into disrepute, and these are only two out of many, little superior to them, with whom the Prince has been wont familiarly to associate. It has been often said that a far lower tone has for the last ten years prevailed in English high life than in the preceding decade, but the turn for the worse is rather in the shape of the growth of a certain small, excessively vicious section of the aristocracy, which has unfortunately surrounded the Prince, than in a general decay of morality in the upper class. But without a doubt, the death of the Prince Consort and the retirement of the Queen have had a very bad effect, by removing an admirable example in the highest place. This last scandal can hardly fail to result in a double divorce, and it is to be hoped may have the effect of awakening the Prince of WALES to a sense of the necessity of breaking finally away from that disreputable circle which brought so much discredit on him as "the Marlborough House set."

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

The Samoan Navy, consisting of one small schooner and a disproportionately large howitzer, has been seized by a British man-of-war. The alleged ground of the seizure was that the schooner, although a Samoan war vessel, flaunted the American flag. For the Navy of one nation to fly the flag of another, is unquestionably a novelty, and the various Consuls at the Samoan Islands, regarding a novelty as necessarily an outrage, appear to have begged the British Captain to suppress both the outrage and the accessory schooner, and to thus prove to the Samoans that they cannot with impunity set at defiance the holiest impulses of the human heart.

It is not certain that the Samoans ever sit upon actual stools. Indeed, the preponderance of testimony represents the Samoan as addicted to the constant practice of lying on his back under eligible bread-fruit trees, in the vague hope that by the time the bread is thoroughly baked some providential missionary will appear laden with butter, or, at all events, molasses. Still, even though stools are unused in Samoa, there is no doubt that Prime Minister STEINBERGER has been attempting the traditional feat of sitting on two metaphorical and simultaneous stools, and with the proverbial unsatisfactory and painful result. He cannot make up his mind to be either exclusively a Samoan, or altogether an American, and by flying the American flag on a Samoan schooner he has evinced his uncertain state of mind and shocked a large assortment of Resident Consuls.

Mr. STEINBERGER is universally understood to be the virtual ruler of Samoa. It is true that he modestly calls himself a Prime Minister, and asserts that he keeps a native King somewhere upon his premises, from whom he derives his power. Still, everybody knows that the Samoan King has as little to do with the Samoan Government as the traditional unicorn has to do with the Government of Great Britain. Mr. STEINBERGER is the sole ruler of Samoa, and though he may have acted wisely in keeping a king and queen in his coat-sleeve—so to speak—with a view to playing them in case the political game should go against him, it is very evident that so far STEINBERGER, has played only his own personal cards.

Being thus a Samoan potentate, Mr. STEINBERGER ought to become heartily and completely Samoan. Unfortunately, he still clings to his American habits. What would he think of a native Samoan who should come to this country and accept the office of Secretary of State without adopting American customs? We can tolerate much eccentricity in our rulers, but any Samoan who should undertake to sit at Mr. FISH'S desk in a breech-cloth and a neat pattern of tattooing, and who should promenade Pennsylvania avenue with a war-club, and invite the Diplomatic Corps to dine off the Chaplain of the Senate baked in plantain leaves, would be regarded as a glaring incongruity. But Mr. STEINBERGER, governing Samoa in trousers and a silk hat, is guilty of an equal degree of inconsistency. He has shocked the Samoan sense of decency by a persistent refusal to be tattooed, and has outraged the conventionalities of Samoan society by declining to knock down Mrs. STEINBERGER with a club, in accordance with the time-honored Samoan marriage code. The British sea Captain has refused to recognize Mr. STEINBERGER'S authority, on the ground that on the arrival of an English vessel he does not swim to meet her and demand a bottle of rum, as all legitimate Polynesian monarchs are in the habit of doing; and the resident German Consul, when implored to admit that Mr. STEINBERGER is the ruler of Samoa, sternly replies, "Not in dose glothes!" It is no wonder that in his impossible attempt to be at the same time a Samoan and an American, Mr. STEINBERGER should have hoisted an American flag on his Samoan schooner. The only wonder is that he has not practiced cannibalism with silver forks and Worcestershire sauce, or committed still greater incongruities in the way of combining Samoan and American customs.

What Mr. STEINBERGER ought to do, is to make up his mind without further delay whether he is an American citizen or a Samoan. If he intends to remain in the Samoan Islands, he should burn his clothing, summon the services of the court tattooer, file his front teeth to a sharp point, and serve up the fattest of his subjects at a grand dinner given to foreign consuls and native notabilities. If he does this, he will prove that he is heart and soul a Samoan, and will win the love of his people and the recognition of foreign powers. If he is unwilling to make these slight concessions to public opinion, he had better return to America and ask Congress to reimburse him out of the Alabama fund for the loss of his howitzer. To be an American citizen and a heathen monarch at the same time, is manifestly impracticable. If Mr. STEINBERGER is an American, let him cling to the old flag and strive for an appropriation. If he is a heathen monarch, let him toss his trousers and his civilized scruples to the wind, and cultivate a taste for tattooing and the simple diet of the Samoan savage.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

The representation of "The Two Orphans" at the Brooklyn Theatre Monday was fully up to the standard established last year at the Union Square. A numerous audience watched the progress of the drama with an attention that never flagged, while a liberal meed of applause was bestowed upon each of the principal actors. Miss Kate Claxton's capital portrayal of *Louise*, the blind orphan met with great appreciation, and Miss Maude Harrison, as *Henriette*, filled the requirements of her exacting part with commendable discretion. Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., in his familiar rôle of *Chevalier De Vaudrey*, contributed largely to the success of the piece, as did also Mr. Milnes Levick, to whom was assigned the character of the brutal outlaw, *Pierre Frochard*. A hearty reception was accorded Mrs. Marie Wilkins, whose *Mère Frochard* has lost none of its elaborateness and force since it was witnessed last season, and Mr. Theodore Hamilton, as the crippled brother, sketched a *Jacques*, whose evident youth and comeliness made his passion for the blind *Louise* seem far less incongruous than the requirements of the play perhaps demanded. Of the remaining rôles, it is sufficient to say that they were distributed among the members of the regular company, and that full justice was done to each of them.

BRIEF MENTION.

The sale of subscription tickets for the Von Bülow concerts at Chickering Hall closes to-day, and the sale of single seats for the recitals opens to-morrow.

M. Gaston Gottschalk, the popular young baritone, has just returned to town after fulfillment of a five months' engagement with Mme. Camilla Urso and her concert troupe.

The sale of seats for the performance of "La Traviata," with Mme. Pappenheim, to occur at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, and for Saturday afternoon's representation of "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Titiens, commences to-day.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* describes Secretary Taft as a Republican of the most resolute tone and straightest sect.

The Democratic State Committee is to meet in Albany this afternoon to fix the time and place for the State Convention.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* reports that T. T. Allain is urging himself for the United States Senate from Louisiana, as a representative colored man.

The Albany *Times* thinks that the latest practicable day for the Democratic State Convention will be the best, that the delegates may be elected "fresh from the people."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* quietly says: "The air about Atlanta appears just now to be full of dark and ugly rumors of corruption and bribery. Georgia is the model Democratic State of the South."

The Republicans of Nebraska, too, are to have two State Conventions this year; one in Fremont, June 1, to elect delegates to the National Convention, and the other in Lincoln, Sept. 26, to nominate State officers.

Southern papers credit Congressman Benjamin H. Hill with the intention to deliver upon the first opportunity an elaborate defense of the Confederacy and of secession. The advice they give him is—Don't.

Last year the Supervisors of Delaware County stood ten Republicans to eight Democrats. The result of the late town meeting shows a Republican gain of four, the board now standing fourteen Republicans and four Democrats.

Mr. George W. Evans, brother of J. S. Evans, the post trader at Fort Sill, writes to the Philadelphia *Times* that the latter had no knowledge when he was paying Marsh for his privilege that a portion of the money was to go into Belknap's pockets.

Gen. M. M. Bane, of Illinois, alleges that Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, told him in Washington recently in substance, that if he "thought the ultra views and extreme measures of the Republican Party were to govern and control this Government he should not be there, nor would he remain longer."

Speaking of political matters in Florida, the Savannah (Ga.) *News*, a Democratic paper, says that the cunning appeals which John Tyler, Jr., is making to the native Southern Republicans, white and black, to unite and resist the domination of the carpet-baggers, are certain to effect the downfall of the Stearns, Conover, and Purman factions.

The delegates from Wyoming to the Republican National Convention come under instructions to support Secretary Bristow for the Presidency, "as his unswerving devotion to the principles of the Republican Party, his enlightened views, his steadfastness of purpose, his unassailable record, his services in the field to defeat armed rebellion, and his manly and fearless struggle in the Cabinet to crush out and punish official corruption, would make a candidate under whose leadership the Republican Party could not fail of victory, and a President whose administration would be characterized by ability, purity, and patriotism."

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

RICHMOND, March 14.—A bill of complaint has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by Francis Skiddy, William Butler Duncan, and S. L. M. Barlow, of New-York, through H. T. Wickham, solicitor, against the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company. The complainants, who are Trustees under a heavy mortgage, ask for the appointment of a Receiver and the foreclosure of the mortgage, in consequence of a failure on the part of the railroad company to pay the interest, and otherwise comply with the terms of the mortgage. The proceedings contemplated are similar to those taken in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. A process, returnable on the first Monday in April, was served in Petersburg yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Nye on one of the principal officers of the company. Gen. Mahone, President of the road, is now in New-York. The solicitors of the Trustees are Messrs. Shipman, Barlow, Laroque, and McFarland, of New-York, and H. T. Wickham, of Richmond.

ST. ALBANS, March 14.—The final obstacle to the recent compromise between the Central Vermont and Rutland Railroads was removed to-day by the decision of Chancellor Royce confirming the arrangement.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, March 14.—The New-England Ministerial Temperance Conference is to be held in the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church to-morrow and Thursday. Representatives will be present from all the New-England States. At 10 A. M. to-morrow Rev. J. S. Dunn will make an address of welcome. Drs. Miner and Mollalieu will read papers. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

OGDENSBURG, March 14.—The damage caused by the recent floods in Deer River and St. Regis River is reported as extensive. The water rose to a point higher than ever before known, carrying away saw-mills, shingle-mills, and bridges. At the village of Helena, the water was three feet deep in the church, and a large amount of wood and some live stock was swept away. Ice is piled up six feet high in the roads.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

NORWICH, March 14.—The Democrats of the Third District of Connecticut to-day nominated David A. Wells for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. H. Starkweather.

THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

THE KIND OF BUILDINGS ERECTED.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SEVERAL STATES—A VARIETY OF STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE—THE RESTAURANT STRUCTURES—PRESENT APPEARANCE OF MEMORIAL HALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 13, 1876.

The two circulars issued lately by Gen. Goshorn to exhibitors and to those who have obtained the privilege to erect buildings within the inclosure of the Exhibition grounds, have not failed of their effect. One can easily see the result in the increasing energies displayed within and without the buildings, just as one can see the more rapid pulsations of the piston after the bell has been tapped by the Captain for more speed. Within the buildings, that is the main and machinery halls, there are every day scores of exhibitors at work over their spaces, and hundreds who come attended by a carpenter and a utility man with a line in his hand and a broad grin and stare in his face, to make the preliminary investigations before attempting the responsible work of construction. But the increased action induced by the circulars is still more noticeable around the grounds among the subsidiary and independent structures. It is impossible to render by mere words any adequate description of the wonderful activity that reigns in every direction. There is in every quarter a scene of animation and vigorous action that is contagious, and the lookers on who are of the sanguine-nervous temperament feel their finger-tips and the big muscles of their arms tingling and itching to catch hold of some implement and join in the universal action. With Americans, especially, the impulse is almost overpowering, for they truly believe that "*laborare est orare*" is the governing principle of life. An observing eye can hardly fail to see many a stalwart looker-on, who has made a holiday to accompany a bevy of bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked sisters and cousins to this great theatre of impulse and endeavor, glance wistfully at the workers and with annoyance at his smart attire, as if he would give a trifle to be able to take off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and pitch in with a full heart. The American whom nature has endowed with muscle loves to work; he enjoys handling tools, and feels miserable when he is a spectator, and not an actor, of bustling industry.

The State head-quarters are all on State avenue, south of George's Hill, and leading from the British buildings, the famous "chimneys," to that part of Belmont avenue which is opposite to the Agricultural Hall. Here there are gates of entrance, and close to these gates the workmen are busily engaged in erecting a structure for the fire brigade. Next to this building is the stone mansion of the State of Ohio, erected primarily, I fancy, to show the excellent quality of Ohio sand-stone. Next to this is the magnificent Moorish pavilion of Indiana, of which nearly all is finished save the interior arrangements and the decoration. There is now a gap where Michigan and Illinois were to be, and from present appearances I conclude that they do not intend to be represented. Little Connecticut has a charming little cottage of what may be termed the half-timber variety of Gothic dwellings. Then comes Massachusetts, with a great two-story barn-like structure, which is at present only *en squelette*, and may be much handsomer by and by. The last house upon this avenue is that of the State of New-York, which is a bright, pretentious wooden villa of that variety of which Long Branch boasts so many specimens, and which consists architecturally mainly of decorative piazza and ornamented portico and roof. Brave New-Jersey is in near proximity to the Woman's Pavilion, which it may be said to hug, so closely connected are the two structures. The influence of the British buildings must have been exceedingly strong upon the mind of the architect who designed this house, for it presents to the eye nothing save a congeries of roofs, one of which rises up in a high, peaked form, and is exceedingly conspicuous. This was undoubtedly the object of the designer, for these roofs are all covered with tiles made from that excellent fine clay known as Woodbridge blue-ball. And I presume it was the intention of the State to direct attention to the fact that there were terra-cotta works in other lands besides England. The ridges of the roofs are surmounted by a terra-cotta cresting, which is excellent as a material, but very poor in design; and if the architect desired to institute a comparison between these roofs and those of the English buildings, he has been more successful than was perhaps advisable. For the terra-cotta work on the "chimneys" is indeed admirable, especially the dragon over the porch, which is a genuine bit of artistic modeling, and would not be out of place on a drawing-room étagère.

Besides the State head-quarters there is great bustling and active progress among the restaurateurs who have Centennial privileges. The Trois Freres Provençaux has a reputation which is very nearly as old as the Republic, and has been so celebrated in prose and verse that there will be few visitors to the Centennial of the middle and upper classes who have not heard or read of it. I regret to say that although this institution had one of the localities in the grounds, on Belmont avenue, in the vicinity of the great lake and the Government Exhibition structure, the building erected is a most trumpery and insufficient one. It is of two stories, but the lower one looks like a cow-house and the upper one like a collection of cracker boxes. Another French restaurateur, Sudreaux, whose quarters are beside the big ravine in rear of the Art Hall is putting up a place not a whit better, making it evident to my mind that these French gentlemen neither comprehend America nor appreciate the Centennial Exhibition. Mercer, of Atlanta, Ga., has erected a very handsome structure close to Agricultural Hall, which is so pleasantly arranged, and is being so tastefully decorated that it is certain of being well patronized. The American restaurant is rather behindhand, so that one cannot yet judge of its appearance. But the finest, largest, and best is Lauber's, which is situated to the north-west of Horticultural Hall. It is built in a quadrangle, having the fourth side open, giving entrance to the place through a beautiful garden which looks down upon the lovely Schuylkill River and its sloping banks.

But the chief interest of Philadelphians is now concentrated upon their Memorial Hall, upon which popular attention has long been fixed, and upon whose merits there has been some diversity of opinion. The critics of the Philadelphia papers pronounce it "squat," or in more technical parlance, too short and stout. This judgment results not from the fact, but from a circumstance which has been ignored. The public taste is vitiated by the public necessity in the metropolitan City of New-York, of carrying buildings to an absurd height. Ground is scarce with us, and we build in the air. Other cities, where there is no such necessity, copy our buildings, and the consequence is that our eyes, used to tall, splendid structures of no more symmetry than a stick of asparagus, revolt against a building of just proportions and true symmetry. I will make my appeal to those Americans who have traveled in Europe to say whether they did not find the most famous structures "squat" also. The eye trains the mind as well as being trained by the mind. For my own part, I consider the Memorial Hall to be an exceedingly handsome structure, of perfect symmetry, and the only defect which I have seen is that in certain places in the rear vestibule, and in the keystones over the front entrances, the decorations do not seem quite large enough. They are very handsome, but they are two sizes below the scale of the parts that surround them.

The progress made of late in this quarter has been extremely rapid, and the various art galleries may be pronounced completed absolutely and entirely. I do not doubt that the whole structure will be so far completed that it will be surrendered to the Centennial authorities by the first week in April. As a building it will then be completed, but there is much important frescoing which will not even be attempted. "For this relief, much thanks;" for I will confess that though I have greatly admired the Memorial Hall from the outset, and have followed its progress with still increasing interest, I have always wondered how the fresco difficulty was to be surmounted. The Renaissance style of architecture calls loudly and imperiously for the aid of all the arts. Far different from the noble Gothic, which is sufficient for itself, the Renaissance must be aided by painting and sculpture, by marbles of many colors, and by much gilding and staining. The sculpture will be furnished by Italy and by England, (if superb terra cotta may be called by that name;) the marbles, the gilding, and the staining have been prepared; but frescoing is a slow work, calling for the highest genius. And we have neither the genius nor the time. So that in dropping all idea of frescoing now the authorities have shown great tact and wisdom. The tremendous height, the marbling, the pilasters and columns, the wealth of beautiful moldings, and the great size of the central hall and main vestibule will be in themselves sufficient now, though, of course, in the future frescoing is imperative. When that time comes it is to be hoped that the German method of preparing the walls with liquid glass—a preparation of silicic acid and caustic soda—will be adopted. And also it is much to be desired that some German artist may be engaged, for truly in fresco the Germans are pre-eminent, and it will be hard to match those of Kaulbach at Munich, even among the very greatest names of Italy.

A fair idea of the effect of these great halls can now be obtained, for the scaffolding has all been removed from the main vestibule and is rapidly being taken from the Central Hall. In the latter chamber I was particularly struck with the fine effect of the inner dome, or suspended ceiling, which is made entirely of stamped galvanized iron. The designs of the cornice-work and beading, &c., are all, of course, of the neo-classic order, which, having been first used in Pentelican marble, are associated in the mind with very great cleanness of carving in the edges, for this is one of the qualities of marble. It is astonishing how nearly this effect can be simulated in metal when the eye is aided by the objects being at a considerable height. I will not say that the design is as clear and the edges as clean as in plaster of Paris, but they are more so than they would be in coarse-grained stones. The scaffolding is still massed around the walls of this grand hall, and so only the inner dome can be observed. But in the main vestibule it has been so completely cleared away that the moldings can be fairly judged. The ceiling, with its partial paneling and its outer and inner cornices, is most effective, and the deep ornaments in the facets between the brackets and the panels are exquisitely beautiful. It is a surprise and joy to me to see such delicate and graceful designing here in America, and I hope that this will be the beginning of a new era, and that in a few years we shall be entirely independent of foreign nations for our molds. The capitals and shafts of the pilasters that break the white uniformity of the walls are very fine specimens of designing and of molding, though I should have preferred a little bolder relief to the former. The workmen are now engaged in affixing the exquisitely molded panels below the windows, which are very lovely both in execution and conception, and others are employed in arranging the marble bases of the pilasters. These bases are of a warm pinkish brown marble, with a plinth of black marble and a cornice of bluish gray, and warm up the room very pleasantly. In the centre of the ceiling will be an enormous rosette ventilator of galvanized iron, painted white like the suspended ceiling in the Central Hall. The flooring of marbles in geometric patterns is being now laid in some of the smaller rooms, and will be commenced in the two grand rooms as soon as the plastering is finally accomplished. The heating apparatus is all below, and the hot air comes up through diamond-shaped iron gratings, which harmonize adroitly with the pattern of the marbles.

Outside there is almost as much activity as inside. The terracing is in rapid progress, and plans are being arranged for the great platform between the Memorial Hall and the main building, where the ceremonials of opening are to take place. Whether the seats will be placed in a semicircle, as Gen. Hawley proposes, or in some other fashion has yet to be settled. But it is settled that the opening rites are to be on this exact spot, at the principal entrance to the Memorial Hall, facing the grand northern entrance of the main building. The great stone bases at this entrance have been surmounted by the colossal winged horses which Mr. Robert Gratz bought at Vienna. This is thought by some to be rather a lame and impotent conclusion. These winged horses were ordered for the Grand Opera-house at Vienna, and were to be placed upon the summit of the roof, as some say, or at any rate at a considerable height from the ground. The sculptor who molded them of course neglected all details, and presented only masses, as they alone could be effective under the circumstances of the position. He was, I am informed, a man of ability and reputation in his profession, but he made the extraordinary blunder of modeling the bodies of his horses one-half the proper length. These pictures of the figures are not only not colossal, but they are not as long as those of ordinary animals, though the bulk is sufficiently accurate. There arose in Vienna a wild hurrah of disgust, rage, and contemptuous criticism, and the horses were rejected and were sold for old metal, others being designed of a more satisfactory character. Mr. Gratz became with several others the fortunate purchaser of these winged steeds, and they were presented to Fairmount Park, the Commissioners having placed them upon these granite bases. Concerning the advisability of this step Philadelphia is divided, some admiring the groups, some despising them. But there are two things very certain—one, that placing them in that conspicuous place is hardly complimentary to the Viennese who rejected them; the other that as the artist designed them for an elevated position it is hardly fair to him to place them very little above the ordinary level.

GAR.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN.

Patrick Henry Keenan, ex-Councilman and Coroner of the City, died at his residence, No. 169 Henry street, last evening, from consumption, aged thirty-eight years. He was born in New-Haven, Conn., of Irish parentage, and came to this City at an early age, learning the plumbing trade in the Seventh Ward, where he settled. He was the leader of old Engine Company No. 2, and on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Mary O'Neill, the "boys" gave him a reception that was the talk of the City for weeks. On his entry into the political world, he was taken in hand by Recorder Hoffman, who appointed him a special officer attached to his court. While holding this position he was elected Councilman from the Seventh Ward, to which office he was re-elected, and served three successive terms in the Aldermanic Board. At this time William M. Tweed came into power, and Keenan was nominated on the Tammany Hall ticket for Coroner, to which office he was elected by an overwhelming majority. On serving his term of three years, he was again nominated and elected, and served a second term. During the performance of his duties as Coroner he held inquests in many important cases, among which were the Simmons-Duryea murder and the Westfield explosion. In his private life he was singularly winning, and outside of his political allies had hosts of friends in the City. For some months he had been stopping at Hurd's Hotel, on the Coney Island road, but on Monday, when it became apparent that his death was inevitable, he was taken to his home. He leaves a wife and three children.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE AND CHAMBER—THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, March 13.—The Senate to-day elected the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier as President, and MM. Martel and Duclerc, of the Left, and Gen. Ladmirault and M. Kerdrel, of the Right, Vice Presidents. This result produced a sensation, as the Left desired the election of M. Jules Simon to a Vice Presidency. He, however, only obtained 129 votes, while M. Kerdrel, the lowest successful candidate, obtained 152. MM. Laplagne, Rainneville, and Vandier, of the Right, and MM. St. Vallier and Scheurer-Kestner, of the Left, were elected Secretaries. The sixth Secretary will be elected to-morrow. MM. Baze and Desvignes, of the Lavergne faction, and Gen. D'Aurelles De Paladines, of the Right Centre, were elected Questors.

The Chamber of Deputies elected M. Grevy, President, he receiving 467 votes against six. M. Civrac, of the Right Centre, and MM. Bethmont, Rameau, and Lepere, of the Left, were elected Vice Presidents. M. Léon Gambetta proposed that eight Secretaries be elected instead of six, in order to increase the representation of the majority. The proposition was accepted. MM. Léon, Legitimist; Savary, of the Lavergne group; Lamy and Choris, members of the Left Centre, and Carnot, Fouvier, and Clemenceau of the Left, were elected Secretaries. The eighth Secretary will be elected to-morrow. MM. Gailly and Denfert-Rochereau, of the Left, were elected Questors, and two more will be elected to-morrow.

M. Ricard, who is without a seat either in the Senate or Deputies, is resolved to resign his position as Minister of the Interior, unless he is elected to the life Senatorship rendered vacant by the death of M. De la Rochelle, which is considered to be certain.

M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, at the request of the Khédive, has appointed M. Villet, the Director of a department in the French Treasury, to assist in the reorganization of the Egyptian Finance Ministry.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT READ IN THE SENATE AND CHAMBER.

VERSAILLES, March 14.—The Ministerial statement was read simultaneously in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day, by M. Dufaure in the former, and the Duc Decazes in the latter. The document opens with the following declaration: "The Republican Government, which was already founded, has been completed by the election of two great Assemblies, universal suffrage has sanctioned the great constitutional results accomplished by the late Assembly. Power cannot have a higher origin. Never was a Government more legitimately established." The statement reiterates the Presidential proclamation of Jan. 13 maintaining that the existing institutions ought not to be revised until honestly tried, and continues: "These wise words will be our constant rule. The greatness and future of the country depend upon the loyal practice of the constitutional laws. We shall, in our relations with you, and in the preparation of future laws, be faithful to the liberal conservative spirit which inspired them. We shall insist upon fidelity on the part of our subordinates. Public functionaries will second our views by making the Republic understood and appreciated. We shall tell them the Republic, more than any other form of government, must rest upon the sacred laws of religion, morality, family rights, respect for the inviolability of property, and upon labor encouraged and honored. Lastly, it must reject those war-like adventures in which Governments have too frequently engaged.

The budget will be balanced without increase of taxation; but will insure the reimbursement of the debt due the Bank of France.

Our relations with foreign Powers continue amicable and pacific. France has joined in the efforts for the pacification of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. We shall retain the hope that the agreement of the great powers, jointly affirming their respect for treaties and attachment to peace, will bear fruit. No power could view the termination of civil war in Spain with more sincere satisfaction than France.

This pacification of the public mind at both extremities of Europe, and the ardent desire for peace animating all peoples and governments, will favor the prosecution of pending commercial negotiations. The approaching expiration of commercial treaties compels us to lay down a new economical régime. We shall seek by persevering in the wise policy of free trade to avoid perturbing industry."

The statement refers to the necessity of completing the reorganization of the army and of keeping pace with the other powers in naval construction.

In regard to the internal administration it says: "The Government, while seeking to reconcile important and justly demanded liberties with the necessary prerogatives of the executive power, will submit propositions in regard to the granting of degrees for superior education, and in regard to the composition of municipalities."

The statement concludes as follows:

"It is not without emotion that we approach the first session of a Legislature under a constitutional Republic. We foresee possible difficulties, but hope they will be overcome through your confidence in the superior loyal wisdom of the President, through our constant agreement with the two chambers, and through the general passionate desire to see France again rendered great by liberty, order, and peace."

The Republicans generally received the statement favorably. Some passages were much cheered. The Bonapartists protested against the sentence which denounces military adventures.

The Senate to-day elected as its Secretary M. Rolombet, of the Right.

The election of the Duc De Broglie to the Senate was confirmed, notwithstanding the demand of M. Tolain for an inquiry.

The election of a life Senator to replace M. De la Rochette is fixed for to-morrow.

Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, introduced a bill to complete the reorganization of the Army, for which the Senate voted "urgency."

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Faye, of the Left, was elected Questor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL—THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—FAILURE.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Lords to-night the Appellate Jurisdiction bill passed its third reading.

The National Rifle Association held its annual meeting to-day in this city. A report was presented which mentions that arrangements are being made to send a British team to the United States under the Presidency of Sir Thomas Halford, to take part in the international rifle meeting next Autumn. Sir Henry Halford made a statement showing the position of the negotiations in regard to the match for the championship of the world. Scotland, he said, persisted in her determination to send a Scotch team. Ireland was in that case resolved to do likewise. The association has resolved to have nothing whatever to do with the competition unless under its own auspices. He hoped, however, a compromise would be effected.

Sir Henry further said the Irish club had inquired if the joint team to be sent to America would be composed in equal numbers of English, Irish and Scotch marksmen. He had replied that the selection of the team should be made by open competition, so that if twelve Irishmen proved the best shots, they should be sent out. Sir Henry added: If the Scotch club could be induced to withdraw its separate team, the Irish would do the same; but there seems to be no probability of this, therefore the contest will probably not take place.

If three teams went out, two of them would be virtually beaten teams. The leading shots of England, Ireland, and Scotland gave the heartiest co-operation to his views. He had written to Col. Gildersleeve asking that no team should be accredited unless under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, but he had as yet received no answer. Col. Gildersleeve had, however, told him that he had no idea that Scotland and Ireland would have accepted the challenge separately, but thought one team would have represented the whole Kingdom.

Lord Wharncliffe said: "With regard to the match for what is styled the championship of the world, I may at once state that if a team does not go under the auspices of the association, the association will have nothing whatever to do with it. Some gentlemen desire to place their own honor above that of their country in this matter. The election of members of the team would be perfectly impartial. Unless the competition is made national, not sectional, the association will listen to no proposal whatever."

J. A. Hoffman & Co., merchants of Nos. 14 and 15 Gresham street, E. C., have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at £70,000.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 14.—The United States steamer Franklin sailed to-day for Cherbourg and Gibraltar.

OPPOSITION TO THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Commons to-night, the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he would offer a motion protesting against the adoption by the sovereign of the objectionable title of "Empress." The Opposition has resolved to make a formal attack on the Royal Titles bill.

THE RECENT GALE IN EUROPE.

DISASTERS ON THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH COASTS AND IN THE NORTH SEA—DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS IN PARIS.

LONDON, March 14.—The gale of Sunday last was very violent and destructive around the entire coast. Numerous shipping casualties are reported. An unknown brigantine was seen to founder off Portland at midday. All hands were lost. The sea was running tremendously high, and it was impossible to send any assistance. The telegraphs throughout the country are still deranged, and communication is slow and difficult. The weather continues unsettled. In France, telegraphic communication was deranged to an unprecedented extent. In Paris, roofs, chimneys, and trees were blown down or carried away. Numerous casualties are reported, some of them fatal. The damage in the districts which were flooded by the rivers is greatly increased in consequence of the gale. Numbers of the undermined houses along the Seine were blown down. The gale was also violent on the French coasts.

NANTES, France, March 13.—The British bark Abbie Thomas, Capt. Eldridge, from Philadelphia Feb. 15, for Dunkirk, has gone ashore near La Tremblade. The crew was saved.

FALMOUTH, March 14.—The Italian bark Barone Podesta, Capt. Tinocchio, from Philadelphia Feb. 13, for Queenstown, has arrived at this port. On the 3d of March she experienced terrific weather and had a man washed overboard. She also lost her deck house, spanker boom, gaff, sails, &c.; had bulwarks and stanchions started; had her wheel, steering gear, and windlass broken; had compasses, sextants, and chronometers smashed, and provisions ruined. She was obliged to jettison part of her cargo. She is now making a good deal of water.

MILFORD, Wales, March 14.—The German bark Ober Burgermeister von Winter, Capt. Schmidt, from Darien, Ga., Jan. 21, has arrived. She reports that she shipped a heavy sea on the 3d of March, carrying away her top-gallant, bulwarks, and several stanchions, and staving two boats. The British bark Slains Castle, Capt. Lewis, from Pensacola Jan. 13, for this port, which recently parted her cable and drove ashore near here, has been floated and is now discharging at Pembroke.

LONDONDERRY, March 14.—The Austrian brig Fanny P., Capt. Sandre, from Dundalk Feb. 15, for Philadelphia, has put in here. She has lost foreyard and jibboom, and split some sails.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.—The Norwegian bark Alfarin, Capt. Tjersen, from Stettin March 3, for an American port, arrived here on the 11th, and will discharge for repairs.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 11.—The American schooner J. N. Gamewell, Capt. Berry, from Cardiff, for Penang, has arrived here leaky, and will repair.

FINANCE AND TRADE IN EUROPE.

THE SILVER MARKET—GERMAN DEMONETIZATION POSTPONED—STOCKS AND MONEY IN LONDON—THE LIVERPOOL COTTON FRAUDS.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Times* this morning, in its financial article, says: But silver was in strong demand yesterday, and in the absence of supplies was nominally quoted at fifty-three and one-half to fifty-three and five-eighths pence per ounce. The more the circumstances under which the fall in silver has occurred are considered, the clearer does it become that they could hardly have been more unfavorable to permanent recovery. Apart from the diminished demand for export to the East, the demonetization by Germany, the temporary stoppage by several nations of their mints, and the increased production of mines, it seems to be evident that silver, as a standard of value, either in combination with gold or by itself, has had its day in Europe. To attempt to force this country into using it again as a legal tender, side by side with gold, is as impossible as to restore the old coaches in the place of railways.

Evening.—Silver is stronger at fifty-three and three-quarters to fifty-four pence per ounce.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening has a special telegram from Berlin, which states that the German Government contemplates a postponement of the proposed demonetization of silver, in consequence of its depreciation of value, which will involve a loss to the Treasury of several millions of marks.

This morning the stock market opened quiet and dull. Three additional but unimportant failures have been announced in the House. The *Financier* says: "In the Stock Exchange to-day (Monday) there was not much fresh business, attention being largely occupied with the arrangement of the account in preparation for Wednesday's settlement. This settlement has been looked forward to with a good deal of misgiving, and although the instances of actual default among the members of the Stock Exchange were limited to two, and these unimportant, the tone at the closing was still somewhat uncertain. A feeling of relief will be experienced when the settlement is over. At the same time the settlement has been very extensively provided for, and this must tend greatly to facilitate the arrangement to-morrow and Wednesday.

Evening.—Stocks are rather flat, and the transactions are mostly sales. Confidence is not thoroughly established. One additional failure—a small one—is announced this afternoon.

MANCHESTER, March 14.—The *Guardian* of this city says the transactions of various Liverpool brokers with the bankrupt firm of William Peers & Son, which formed the subject of an investigation last week by the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, are now understood to have been more extensive than at first supposed. It is said one or two additional cases must be investigated. Some of the firm's dealings have caused considerable complication, as, though apparently sold to spinners, the cotton was really bought on the firm's own account; and efforts are being made to arrest such cotton where practicable for the benefit either of the merchants from whom it was obtained or of the general creditors of the estate.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE ROUMANIAN TRIBUTE—SERVIAN SYMPATHY WITH THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Morning Post's* Berlin special telegram says that Roumania has paid the tribute due to the Sublime Porte, but the renewed request made for a commutation the Porte opposes.

The *Times* Vienna special says that Belgrade was illuminated last night in honor of the battle of Muratovizza.

THE CAPTIVE INSURGENT LEADER.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Ragusa to the *Times* says the arrest of Ljubobratichs has produced great excitement in Dalmatia. Threatening demonstrations were made in Zara, where he was sent to sign for internment.

AUSTRIA.

THE LANDWEHR PARTIALLY CONCENTRATING IN CROATIA AND TYROL.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Times* Berlin special says a portion of the Austrian Landwehr is to be concentrated in Croatia, Tyrol, and the vicinity.

CUBA.

SPANISH GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

HAVANA, March 13.—The steamer City of Vera Cruz, which sailed from this port Saturday, the 11th inst., took over 1,500 cases of goods for New-York, brought here from Spain for shipment to the Exposition at Philadelphia.

ALBANY.

SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO OF THE CONVICT LABOR BILL—ITS PROBABLE PASSAGE OVER THE VETO—SENATOR STARBUCK ON EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN—A LUDICROUS SCENE—THE EVENING SESSIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning Gov. Tilden, without any previous consultation with the Committee on Cities, or with Mr. Fish, its Chairman and in direct opposition to public sentiment, as expressed by the press of New-York, vetoed the bill to provide for the employment of convict labor. In doing so he sent in the following message:

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1876. }

To the Assembly:

I herewith return without my signature Assembly bill No. 12, entitled, "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and paupers under the control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City and County of New-York." This bill commands the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the City of New-York to furnish employment to "every able-bodied convict or pauper confined in the institutions under their care" who cannot be employed "to advantage or profit" in getting out stone, cultivating grounds or manufacturing for the use of the said departments with such mechanical labor, or other labor, as "will yield the greatest revenue to the departments," and enable him to be kept constantly employed during the term of his imprisonment. This provision does not merely confer authority on the Commissioners. It is mandatory. It contains no qualification; it allows no discretion. The rule in respect to the choice of industries in which the convicts and paupers are to be employed is absolute. The work to be carried on is that which will yield the greatest revenue. The theoretical principal of political economy in respect to private business, which to the honor of humanity is qualified and tempered in practice—remorseless competition for the greatest profit—is enacted as the law in the selection of the industries to be followed. Unless the legal effect of this enactment is qualified by the last clause of the same section, any intentional deviation, any conscious deviation from this rule by the Commissioners would be itself a misdemeanor. It would expose the Commissioners to a liability to take their places with the convict portion of the persons under their care. It is true that an amendment was added to this section by the Senate making it also the duty of the Commissioners, "so far as in their judgment may be practically and advantageously done, to take those industries and such a diversity of them as may tend least to conflict with the interests of free industries and trades in the said City and county." Under the established principle of construing the parts of a statute that they will all stand together, it is probable that this clause would be ineffectual to modify the operation of the rule laid down in the former part of the section. Even the authority to prefer the industries which "tend least to conflict" is limited to cases in which it may be "advantageously" done. Could it be deemed "advantageous" to choose industries which would yield less profit than others? Nor does this provision apply in favor of the industries of Brooklyn, or any other part of the State than the City of New-York. The chief significance of this clause is its apparent expression of distrust by the Legislature, and of a disposition to qualify the main provision of the section.

The second section of the bill appears to be intended to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners to embark in manufacturing on account of the City Corporation, which is itself a questionable experiment in view of the results of all business enterprises heretofore undertaken by the public authorities, and is only to be sanctioned after the greatest consideration and with the most careful guards against the mischiefs which have been engendered in similar cases.

Other provisions of the bill are imperfect, uncertain, and improvident. For instance, the clause prohibiting the Commissioners from entering into any "contract by which they shall in any manner relinquish the control, support, and discipline of the said paupers and convicts," though probably not intended to have such an effect may conflict with the humane provisions of the act of last year, "For the better care of pauper and destitute children." It is desirable to make the prisons and alms-houses of the City of New-York contribute as much to their own support as they can consistently with their objects and with the welfare of all classes of our citizens; and no doubt the occupation of their inmates in work tends to discipline, to health, and to reformation. The problem is how to attain these salutary ends without injuring the interests or wounding the just self-esteem or the honorable sentiments of the skilled artisans and working men, who are the strength of a State, who have made American labor on the whole more efficient than any other in the process of production and conferred on our country the renown of its achievements. The best solution of this problem is worthy of the most patient and considerate thought, and of continuous effort. A Constitutional amendment changing the system of administration of the State Prisons passed both houses last year, and is now pending. The State Board of Charities are addressing their best faculties to their beneficent work. A special investigation of the subject of pauperism was recommended in my annual Message and is under your consideration. In the present depressed state of business, when scarcely any industry is remunerative, even with the advantage of being long established and of having private supervision and management, it is not likely that any new business enterprise or speculation carried on by the public officers would have immediate results in profit to the Treasury. Nor is it to be overlooked that unexampled distress from want of remunerative employment now exists among the mechanics and working men of the City of New-York. If a Government may maintain an organized system of relief for paupers, it may at least exercise forbearance, in a period of business disaster, toward those who are struggling with difficulties that tend to swell the class to which such relief is given. It can abstain not only from actual injury but from holding up to their imagination the spectre of a new governmental competition; from rash or experimental changes in the system and laws to which the people are accustomed, and from inconsiderate or imperfect measures, the effects of which cannot be foreseen or completely understood. In the meantime a real and vast reduction of the burden of taxation can be secured in other methods for the support of which all classes and interests may be expected to co-operate. The reform of the canal expenditures of itself will save more than a million of dollars a year to the tax-payers of the Metropolis. That measure is an example of a liberal policy toward the boatmen and transporters in a reduction of tolls made coincidently with a far larger remission of taxes and a harmonious co-operation of both classes to secure the reform. The policy which I had the honor to recommend to the Legislature in my Message at the opening of the present session if adopted and faithfully carried out will secure to the tax-payers of the City of New-York a remission of taxes in 1876, as compared with 1874, of $4,000,000, or about one-half of the entire taxes of the City for State purposes. In such prospect of being themselves relieved, and in such necessity of general co-operation, the tax-payers of a community like the City of New-York cannot afford to turn only the sacrificial side of public retrenchment to the mechanics and working men, who really bear in direct forms their full share of taxes, but who, because they do not pay directly, too often fail to recognize the full benefits to themselves of the policy which reduces such burdens. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

On motion of Mr. Fish, the message was tabled, and it is probable that the bill will be passed over the veto.

The routine business transacted this morning possessed neither interest nor importance. A great part of the session was occupied by Mr. Hogeboom in a question of privilege, a number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and then an adjournment was had until this evening. In reply to a resolution passed by the House, the President of the Department of Parks in New-York City sent a communication to the Speaker, stating that the department had allowed the Elevated Railway to run tracks in the Battery with the advice of the Corporation Council and the architect of the department.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Assembly was occupied by the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. The act permitting the sale of liquors in concert gardens, which was advocated by all the members from New-York, and which was made applicable to that City only, was defeated by the determined, but misguided, opposition of one or two of the country members.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Nicholas Muller, which prohibits the running of railway tracks through any of the City parks. This is intended particularly for the protection of the Battery.

Mr. Peabody introduced a bill relative to the dower right of married women. It provides that, if, at the time of the sale of any real property, any female is described in the conveyance as the wife of the person executing the instrument, and such female shall at the time be actually cohabiting with the male, and such persons shall claim that they are man and wife, it shall be sufficient to forever bar and defeat any claim by any other female for dower in the same property, unless the person claiming shall file in the office of the Register or County Clerk of any county wherein the property is situated, at any time before the execution and delivery of any conveyance as aforesaid, a notice in writing, making claim that the said claimant is the lawful wedded wife of the person owning the property and that she will claim dower. Notice must then be served upon the claimant, who shall commence an action within twenty days. In case no action is commenced the claim may be vacated by the court.

The annual Supply bill, which has been prepared with the utmost care by Mr. Sloan, will be introduced to-morrow morning. The total amount appropriated to be raised by tax is $885,000. Among the items are the following: To the Middleton Insane Asylum, $45,600; Willard Insane Asylum, $100,000; Binghamton Inebriate Asylum, $6,000; Utica Insane Asylum, $25,809; Syracuse Idiot Asylum, $35,000; Buffalo Insane Asylum, $120,000; Asylum for Insane Convicts, $20,950, and for the State Survey, $20,000. The total of the bill is some seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars less than that of last year.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A very long and tediously written speech was read by Senator Starbuck, occupying the Senate from the morning till near 2 o'clock in the afternoon before he concluded. It was a very comprehensive speech, and it might be called crushing; it was certainly intended to be crushing. Every variety of topic—poetry, politics, Moses and the children of Israel, the canals, the American Revolution, finance, the condition of the South, free trade, the late war, the great Democratic Party, the great Republican Party, Gen. Grant, Washington, Gen. Jackson, Tom Hood, and the millennium—was dealt with, and each in a terribly crushing way. It is not to be denied that the speech was well written, for the Senator is a learned man, and rumor has it that five weeks were spent in preparation. But, besides being irrelevant, inaccurate, and in parts horribly blaspemous, it was marred by many faults of delivery. Some of these were beyond Mr. Starbuck's control; others were inseparable from the reading of a speech by a near-sighted man, who is obliged to adhere closely to his manuscript, and is at the same time controlled by an irrepressible desire to gesticulate violently. The effect produced was very ludicrous, reminding one forcibly of a person in shallow water pretending to swim while he has one foot on the bottom. The speech, or address, was divided into five distinct essays, each separately bound or sewed together, and there is very little doubt that its principal purpose was to furnish a sort of encyclopædia to which Democratic stumporators may refer for useful information during the coming Presidential campaign. Mr. Starbuck commenced by offering a resolution which in effect declared that Gov. Tilden was the only reformer, and the Democratic Party the only party in whose hands the country would be safe. Just at this point a funny incident occurred, which placed Senator Starbuck at the mercy of Senator Woodin. When the resolution had been handed up to the Clerk and read, its mover rose and said:

"Mr. President—"

President—The Senator from the Eighteenth.

Senator Woodin—Mr. President—

President—The Senator from the Twenty-fifth.

Senator Woodin—I rise to a point of order. There is no question now before the House.

President—The question is on the adoption of the resolution offered by the Senator from the Eighteenth, [Mr. Starbuck.]

Senator Woodin—Mr. President—

President—The Senator from the Twenty-fifth.

Senator Woodin—Now that the question has been stated, I believe I have the floor.

There was no doubt of the correctness of this assumption, and a general laugh was indulged in at the expense of the Senator from the Eighteenth, (Mr. Starbuck,) who had his five little essays all nicely arranged on his desk ready to commence his great effort. But the President of the Senate, determined that Mr. Starbuck should have a chance, announced that the Senator from the Eighteenth had the floor. Mr. Woodin contented himself with obliging the Chair to rule on a point of order as to who had the floor, but refrained from appealing, as he might have done successfully. When the question was decided, Mr. Starbuck rose in a ponderous way, with his manuscript clutched in his left hand. Almost immediately he dropped into poetry, or something very near akin to it. He talked about making life's journey in a pleasure bark, of paths strewn with flowers, and of the difficulty of saying hard words about anybody, and then proceeded to say the hardest kind of words to be found in the dictionary against the Republican majority in the Senate. The broad smiles that rested on the faces of his listeners, however, were speedily replaced by looks of horror when the speaker, with cold-blooded blasphemy, compared Gov. Tilden to the Saviour as a reformer. After this the speaker became violent. In reference to the Joint Legislative Committee appointed last year to investigate the canals, the Senator read a large portion of Little Dorritt, and talked of the art of "how not to do it," but, as if made conscious, even while speaking, of how accurate a picture he was drawing of the Governor's commission, he became confused, and attempted only in a very clumsy way indeed to apply what he had to say to the Legislative Committee. The Senator drifted into national affairs, and the most rabid Kuklux conspirator could hardly have delivered himself more bitterly against the North and the men who in the national assembly contended for an unbroken Union. The last fifteen years of the country's history he characterized as a period of bitter, ignorant bigotry and partisan hate. For no other apparent reason than that the subject was entirely foreign to any business that could come before the Senate, Mr. Starbuck devoted the last half hour of his speech to a homily on free trade.

Senator Cole replied briefly, and said, judging from the Senator's remarks, he was in sympathy with those who had helped pull down the fair fabric of the Union. The Senator [Mr. Starbuck] and those like him had sat quietly at home talking of "Lincoln's hirelings," and of letting the South go, when the brave men of the North were fighting nobly. If the Senator [Mr. Starbuck] ever hoped to become Governor, he must put himself in a different attitude in regard to the country.

Mr. Rogers said that no great events happened without premonitions. The twitter of the robin told of the approach of Spring, and it might be that the speech of the Senator [Mr. Starbuck] was the precursor of the arrival of the annual flock of wild geese flying from the south to the north. The speech was, of course, delivered in view of the Presidential election, and was made to affect it. He [Mr. Rogers] never had a very good opinion of political speeches, delivered in legislative halls. He could not see the propriety of raking the files of the newspapers for a number of weeks, and then consuming the time for which the people paid in delivering the result. But it was the order of Providence that such things should be. The Senator from the Twenty-seventh, [Mr. Bradley] had fired off the first gun Friday, and now we have a whole park of artillery from the Senator [Mr. Starbuck.] That Senator had repeated what he had done once before. In his speech upon the Grey Nun bill, at the beginning of the session, he had gone all over the universe, and had provoked the Speaker to name him the mighty hunter of the North Woods. In his speech of to-day the Senator has pursued the same method—he had touched upon every thing except the Darwinian theory. He [Mr. Rogers] took issue with the Senator when he said or implied that the Republican Party sympathized with fraud. The Republican Party was largely made up of the intelligence and integrity of the country, and, therefore, any man who claimed to represent the party and at the same time sympathized with fraud soon found himself without a following. Mr. Rogers was of opinion that the time of the Senate had been unnecessarily taken up by needless discussion, and for his part he was not disposed to waste it further. He concluded his short speech by showing that the Governor's Canal Commission, while it deserved commendation for what good it had performed, deserved severe reprehension for the political uses to which its members had allowed themselves to be put.

On motion of Mr. Woodin, Mr. Starbuck's resolutions were laid on the table. The Senate then took a recess until this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Almost all of the night session of the Senate was consumed in considering the bill to give married women the same privileges that are now accorded to single women and widows in the matter of entering into business contracts. After a debate extending over two hours the report of the Judiciary Committee was adopted and the bill rejected.

The bill to amend the charter of the City of Rochester was passed, as was also the bill introduced some time ago in the Assembly by Mr. Fish in relation to the opening, widening, and extending of streets, avenues, and public places in the City of New-York.

THE MISSING CUBAN FOUND.

HE IS DISCOVERED QUIETLY BOARDING AT AN OBSCURE DOWN-TOWN HOTEL—THE MYSTERY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE STILL UNSOLVED.

Señor José Holgado y Cruces, the Cuban merchant who disappeared so mysteriously on the 8th inst., and was supposed to have been kidnapped by a man at the corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place, has been found. It was ascertained yesterday that while the Police and private detectives in the employ of the Spanish Government were searching for him he was at the Eastern Hotel, corner of Whitehall and South streets, and it was through the suspicions of Mr. James C. Betts, the proprietor of the hotel, that his identity was established. From the statements made to a TIMES reporter by Mr. Betts and his book-keeper, it appears that Señor Holgado, accompanied by two other Cubans, called at the hotel on Monday, the 6th inst., and inquired whether they could be accommodated with a room. As none of the party could speak much English, the services of a Spanish gentleman, who was a guest in the house, were secured as interpreter. Several rooms were shown to the party, and Señor Holgado selected a room designated "A," expressing his preference for this apartment as it commanded an excellent view of the Bay. He then told the book-keeper that he would return on the following Wednesday and take up his quarters at the hotel. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the day on which he was supposed to have been kidnapped, he went to the hotel at about four o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by one of the men who were with him on the previous visit, and registered himself as José de Espana. He went to his room with his companion, who remained with him nearly an hour and did not again return during Holgado's stay at the hotel. Holgado remained at the hotel until yesterday. During all that time he only went out once, and that was on Monday evening, when he remained out about half an hour, walking up and down the Battery. Before going out he muffled the lower part of his face in a thick comforter, and drew his hat down over his eyes. He was reserved in his manner, and appeared to avoid observation, spending most of his time in his room. No person called to see him. He took his meals in the restaurant, and would not take a seat at a table where any other person was seated. He paid his bill every day, and although he was not lavish in his expenditures, he did not seem to want for money. No suspicion that this silent guest was the much-sought-for Cuban was entertained by any person about the hotel until yesterday morning, when Mr. Betts, on reading the accurate description of the missing man in THE TIMES, was struck by its close resemblance to the Señor Espana. This was particularly the case with respect to the watch which he wore, and which he had seen once when Holgado was comparing his watch with the clock in the office. When Holgado came down to breakfast, Mr. Betts took his seat at the table opposite, and watched the Cuban closely, comparing his features with the description in the paper which he held in his hand, and was soon satisfied that his suspicions were well grounded. He immediately repaired to the office of the Spanish Consul and made known what he suspected. The Vice Consul, accompanied by two men to whom Holgado was well known, called at the hotel, and, on entering his room, at once recognized him as the missing Cuban. Holgado, on being identified, turned pale and appeared very much frightened. He at first refused to accompany the Consul, saying that he wished to remain at the hotel, but after some persuasion he left with the Consul and his friends. A private detective, who accompanied the Consul, enjoined silence on Mr. Betts, and, when the latter inquired as to the mystery surrounding the Cuban, no explanation was given him.

At the Hotel Espanol last evening the friends of Señor Holgado were very much exercised at the reticence which the Spanish officials maintained in regard to the finding of their missing countryman. They had learned that he had been found, but they could not obtain any explanation of his absence. Holgado had been kept under surveillance by those in the employ of the Spanish Consulate, and his friends were not allowed to communicate with him. A reporter of THE TIMES made several attempts last evening to obtain an interview with the Vice Consul, but the latter's presence at the Hotel Espanol and the St. Julien Hotel was denied. There is a mystery surrounding this case which still remains unsolved.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a regular meeting of the Bar Association, held last evening, an amended constitution and by-laws, embodying the distinctive features of the former ones, were adopted after the making of many minor alterations. The Committee on Admissions to the Bar, to whom was for the second time, referred the matter of prescribing further qualifications requisite to entitle applicants to admission to the Bar, presented a report, which was accepted, and a resolution, which was laid over for further action.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The House Judiciary Committee have had a sub-committee considering the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroad Companies to the Government, and Mr. Lawrence has just made a report which recommends two things of at least doubtful legality, and two others of whose illegality there can be no doubt. He proposes to retain the sums now due the companies and in the Treasury, and apply them to the indebtedness on account of subsidy bonds and interest thereon, and to require the companies to pay into a sinking fund such further sums semi-annually as will extinguish the principal and unpaid interest of said bonds, and to prohibit the companies from paying any dividends until these semi-annual payments are made.

Now it is not at all certain that there is any sum due or payable to the Government from these railroad companies, but it is quite certain that there are large sums due to them. The Supreme Court has but lately affirmed the unanimous decision of the Court of Claims that the terms of the contract do not require them to repay the sums advanced as interest on the subsidy bonds (except in the form of one-half of the Government transportation and five per cent. of the net earnings) until the maturity of the bonds. Half the money earned on Government account, and which is withheld, belongs to the railroad companies; and they are as much entitled to it as Congressmen are to their pay. In regard to the five per cent. of net earnings, a controversy is now pending before the courts as to what is meant by this clause and as to when its operation should commence, and the companies will of course abide by the decision just as cheerfully as they expect the Government to abide by it or the former decision.

If these proposed measures can be adopted it raises the question, is a contract with the United States Government worth anything? And if a contract ratified by its highest courts can be annulled or repudiated by Congress, what form of obligation can hereafter bind it? It requires only a second-rate lawyer to inform this precious committee that neither Congress nor the Executive has any moral or legal right to withhold any sums due to private parties for the performance of public services; and certainly they have no right to set up a new contract with harsher conditions without the consent of the parties thereto. Congress cannot legally require the payment of any sums into a sinking or other fund beyond the present statute requirements. If the companies see fit to concur in creating a sinking fund whereby to liquidate their indebtedness by the time the last bond is due, then Congress may adopt it, but not before. The chief companies, it appears, have submitted propositions looking to that end.

Neither has Congress the right to deny to the holders of stock the distribution of any profits arising from the operation of the roads, in order that it may thereby have its claims paid in advance of the statute requirements. Purchasers of shares bought with the legal requirements defined before them, and are as much entitled to interest upon their investments as Government is on its advances. All attempts, therefore, to provide a penalty and forfeiture for non-compliance with these new and illegal provisions are acts of usurpation and invasion of vested rights, and would be promptly suppressed by the courts as soon as placed before them.

Neither do the equities in the case support such a step. Government is the largest beneficiary from the creation of these roads, and is saving every year in the transportation of mails, troops, and supplies a sum greater than the whole interest on the subsidy bonds. And besides, these interest payments are a lien on the properties, and a debt which may be repaid at the time and in a manner originally specified by law, unless by the consent of the companies the law is so changed as to provide for an earlier repayment.

If it is in the power of Congress to impair the validity of contracts, and to play fast and loose with the nation's creditors in this fashion, its faith and credit are worth nothing. Judge Lawrence's proposal is not merely unconstitutional, it is revolutionary, and only needs to be adopted to impair the value of all dealings with the United States whatever. Can we afford to trifle with the nation's honor in the manner here proposed? BONDHOLDER.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from bronchitis, consumption, asthma, or any pulmonary affection, we would refer them to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

- THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
- PENDING INVESTIGATIONS AT WASHINGTON.
- PLYMOUTH'S ADVISORY COUNCIL CRITICISED BY REV. DR. STORRS AND HIS CHURCH.
- A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
- HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.
- SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.
- EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
- AGRICULTURAL MATTER: THE CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS; TREE PLANTING; SPECIAL FERTILIZERS.
- ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation FIFTY PER CENT. GREATER than its circulation one year ago. Through constant efforts to improve it and increase its value to the reader, it has grown to be pre-eminently the paper for the FARMER and the FAMILY. Its great circulation among people of CULTIVATION and PURCHASING POWER gives it a high and peculiar value for the ADVERTISER.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

One of the most pleasant palliatives during sea-sickness, and one of the most desirable aperients during a sea voyage, is MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

HANNUM—BARRINGTON.—March 12, 1876, at the Church of the Holy Comforter, Eltingville, Staten Island, by Rev. Mr. Henry, Capt. JOSIAH C. HANNUM to ELIZABETH A. HARRINGTON.

VAN ALEN—ASTOR.—On Tuesday, March 14, at Grace Church, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, assisted by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., and Rev. Cornelius Troop, D. D., JAMES J. VAN ALEN to EMILY, daughter of William Astor.

DIED.

BANKS.—At Yonkers, March 13, ANNA, infant daughter of Warren and Mary A. Banks.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, on Ashburton av., Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

BUCKHAM.—In this City, on the 14th inst., ANNIE T., wife of George Buckham, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 55th st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 4:15 P. M.

DEPEW.—On Monday, March 13, 1876, of scarlet fever, PERCY HOLBROOK, son of Ephraim Holbrook and Helen J. Depew, aged 19 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 15, at 4 P. M.

GODET.—On Tuesday, March 14, ELSIE AMELIA, daughter of Henry T. and Maria L. Godet, in the 5th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 125 East 127th st., on Thursday at 6 P. M.

HAWKESWORTH.—On Monday, March 13, of pneumonia, EDITH CLAIR, infant daughter of James A. and Ella D. Hawkesworth.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st., near Madison av.

KENNARD.—On Monday, March 13, CECIL NESBITT, youngest child of William J. and Sarah Kennard, in the fourth year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, Tremont, N. Y., at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 15th inst. A train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 4:05 P. M.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly on Monday, March 13, 1876, JOHN B., Jr., youngest son of John F. and Rachel A. Ketchum.

Funeral services on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence, No. 432 Van Buren st., above Franklin av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATTISON.—Suddenly of heart disease, on Friday, the 18th of February, JOHN PATTISON, M. D., of London, England, formerly of this City.

REAY.—On Tuesday, March 14, after a short illness, GEORGE H. REAY, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the North Dutch Church, Clermont av., between Willoughby st. and Myrtle av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

READ.—Mrs. MARIA READ, on March 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. P. Carlile, No. 409 Coles st., Jersey City, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—On Sunday morning, of pneumonia, in the 18th year of her age, ELLA, only child of Mary Agnes and the late J. W. Rogers.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, James B. Karr, No. 35 7th st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., to which the relatives and friends are invited.

STARR.—On Monday, March 13, SUSAN HOTCHKISS, wife of Dr. W. W. Starr, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Java st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Ansonia, Conn., for interment on Thursday morning.

TURNER.—On Monday, March 13, 1876, of pneumonia, at No. 51 West 36th st., MARY CLARK, relict of the late Duncan Turner, aged 79 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons Malcom, Thomas, James, Robert, Archibald, and George M. Turner, are invited to attend the funeral at St. Timothy's Church, 57th st., midway between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, March 15, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo and San Francisco papers please copy.

VULTEE.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, March 12, 1876, of pneumonia, CHARLES WILLIAM, eldest son of Theodore H. and Caroline A. Vultee, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 208 Wayne st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

WHITE.—At Springrove, Dundee, Scotland, on the 28th of February, Mrs. JAMES F. WHITE, formerly of New-York.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, 13th inst., TRUMAN WOODRUFF, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 397 Putnam av., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY
at
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

Noon service from 12 to 1 o'clock every day.
Women's meeting from 1 to 1:45, in 4th av. hall.
Afternoon service at 4 o'clock Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Tickets for afternoons free upon application. The address of the afternoon will be repeated same evening.
Every night at 8 o'clock in Madison av. hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in 4th av. hall.
Young men's meeting, 4th av. hall, every night at 9 o'clock, and Saturday night meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.
No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

ART SALES!

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
at the ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.

Sale of the collection of fine modern Paintings belonging to

E. P. FOWLER, M. D.,

comprising examples by J. B. Bristol, David Johnson, H. B. Durand, Wyant, J. C. Thom, William Hart, McEntee, Pyne, J. G. Brown, W. M. Brown, Hekking, G. Washington, Jerome Thompson, John Pape, Kensett, J. D. Smillie, Rosierse, Reyntjens, Vaini, T. L. Smith, &c. &c.

DR. FOWLER'S SELECT AND ART LIBRARY, now on exhibition at Clinton Hall, (Astor place,) the entire library of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS belonging to

E. P. FOWLER, M. D.,

comprising an unusually fine collection of books, many very rare and unique, all in fine condition and fine bindings, to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms.

DR. FOWLER'S MEDICAL LIBRARY,

comprising a very choice collection of MEDICAL, SURGICAL, and SCIENTIFIC WORKS, now on exhibition at Clinton Hall, to be sold SATURDAY EVENING, March 18. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
By Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.
OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, }
North-west corner 26th st. and 4th av. }

The committee inform the public that the expenses for carrying on the meetings at the Hippodrome will amount to at least $40,000. To meet this large sum they must rely solely upon voluntary subscriptions. Neither Mr. Moody nor Mr. Sankey receive anything for their services, nor are they in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in any profit resulting from the sale of Hymn Books.

Those disposed to contribute to this work will please send to either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.
Committee of Arrangements, 26th st. corner 4th av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow; and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Periere, via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco ——. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 14.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WILLIAM II., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, conferred upon Dr. de Jongh a Silver Medal, specially struck for the purpose, as a reward for his valuable services to medicine in supplying the purest and most efficacious Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE PERILS OF FORTUNE.

By "ALECK DERBY."

This work is full of thrilling events, deep emotions, and strange complications; as accurate transcripts of real life, as scenes mirrored by true Venetian glass. The author describes scenes of mental and physical suffering that make the heart quiver and the nerves shrink. He depicts characters that show either the devilish or the angelic traits of humanity. The plot is intricate, yet probable. The deep shadows of the pathetic part of the book are often enlivened by gleams of genuine humor.

IDA GOLDWIN makes one very beautifully printed volume of over 300 pages. Price, 75 cents.

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BANCROFT'S
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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It does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work of the same kind.—*Edward Everett.*

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH AND CATARRHAL DEAFNESS."—Dr. WILLIAMSON'S pamphlet now ready. Mailed for 10 cents. Address No. 22 East 20th st.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at head-quarters, Dorschell's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. CHARLES F. BRUDER, President.
JOHN J. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 14:

William Kennelly, at public auction, to close an estate, sold the following property: One five-story and basement brown-stone-front building, with lot 19.6 by about 41, No. 217 Canal street, north side, 20.3 feet east of Baxter street. Sold for $16,100 to Newman Cohen. Similar building, with lot 19.9 by about 43, No. 215 Canal street, adjoining above, (rental at the rate of $2,600 per annum,) sold for $20,300 to J. D. Tracey. One similar building, with lot 19.9 by about 45, (with gore in rear on east side about 25 feet square,) No. 213 Canal street, adjoining above, (rental at $3,200 per year,) sold for $26,000 to Peter Schneider.

H. W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, disposed of the plot of land, 33.3 by 91.11 by 32 by 103.2, on Greenwich street, north-east corner of Fulton street, with two four-story brick stores thereon, for $13,250 over and above incumbrances amounting to $40,168 63, making a total of $53,159. The purchaser was Mahlon Apgar.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, situate on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 95 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $7,600 and costs of foreclosure, (about $200,) to Henry Goldsmith, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Superior Court foreclosure decree, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement French roof brick house, with lot 18 by 100.10, located on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 150.6 feet east of Avenue A, for $4,500 to Myer M. Schwartz, guardian, and plaintiff in the legal action.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, of two lots on West One Hundred and Sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, 21st inst.; sale by same auctioneers, of a house and lot on Third avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-sixth street, 28th inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a plot of land on High Bridge avenue, west of Union street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, 28th inst.; and sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a plot on High Bridge avenue, near Avenue A, Fordham, 28th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day at the Exchange sales as follows are announced:

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the well-located five-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 60, No. 523 Third avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-fifth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19 by 50 by 17 by 50, No. 252 Water street, north side, between Beekman street and Peck slip; also, the building, with lot 14 by 60, No. 12 Peck slip, south side, between Pearl and Water streets.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Bartlett, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 125 East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 84.2 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 170 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fifth street, south side, 118 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, with buildings, on Mercer street, west side, 150 feet south of Houston street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 40 by 75 by 20 by 25 by 20 by 50, on Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with Goelet lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 131.3 feet east of Lexington avenue; lease dated April 1, 1870; term twenty years; ground rent $490 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.	
1 5-story brown-stone-front building and lot No. 217 Canal st., n. s., 20.3 ft. e. of Baxter st., lot 19.6x about 41	$16,100
1 5-story brown-stone-front building and lot No. 215 Canal st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 19.9x about 43	20,300
1 5-story brown-stone-front building and lot No. 217 Canal st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 19.9x about 45, with gore in rear on e. s., about 25 ft. square	26,000
By H. W. Coates.	
2 4-story brick stores and plot, Greenwich st., n. e. corner of Fulton st., plot 33.3x91.11x32x103.2	$53,409
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 133d st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 20x99.11	$7,800
By A. H. Muller & Son.	
1 2-story and basement French roof brick house and lot, East 117th st., n. s., 150.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 18x100.10	$4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 13.

1st av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 76th st., 20x70; Philip J. Joachimsen, Referee, to Lafayette Ranney	$4,500
1st av., s. w. corner of 125th st., 21.2x75; same to same	4,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 124th st., 20.11x75; same to same	1,000
Railroad av., e. s. 4th st., 284x95x irregular; William P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company	9,000
Mercer st., w. s., No. 71, between Broome and Spring sts., leasehold; William C. Conner, Sheriff, to John C. Jones	7,774
Amity st., n. s., 88.9 ft. w. of Macdougal st., 23x100; same to same	7,774
Spring st., n. s., No. 23, 23.3x119.3; same to same	7,774
Mulberry st., Nos. 14 and 16, corner of Worth st.; same to same	7,774
Willis av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 145th st., 25x100, 23d Ward; William Crawford and wife to Joseph McGovern	2,000
2d av., e. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 125th st., 20x78; Annie S. Harriot and husband to Pauline Neustaedter	10,500
Berrian av., n. e. s., 25x100, 24th Ward; John H. Jennings and wife to James O. Hunt	270
2d av., s. e. corner 29th st., 100x98.9x irregular; John J. Burchell and wife to James G. Burchell	158,000
130th st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x199.10 to 131st st.; Pauline Neustaedter and husband to Annie S. Harriot	18,000
10th av., s. e. corner 94th st., irregular; Samuel Cohen to Lavinia Cohen	nom.
62d st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x68.8½; Christopher C. Ellis and wife to Anderson Fowler	nom.
39th st., s. s., 600 ft. w. of 10th av., 98.9 to North River; also, 39th st. and North River, (water lots;) Augustus W. Nichols, (Trustee,) to F. James Fich	150,000
42d st., s. s., 200.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 24.8x197.6, to 41st st.; also, 42d st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x200, to 41st st; William Sinclair, Referee, to Donah Lemkauf	17,460
41st st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; same to same	6,630
60th st., s. s., 134 ft. e. of Madison av., 22x100.5; also, 9th av., n. w. corner 123d st., 100x200.10, to 124th st., 1-5 part of; Sarah Friedenberg and husband to Esther Moses	1,600
52d st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 8th av., 16.8x98.9; Israel P. Mersereau to James M. Hillery	15,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Harrison st., No. 47, 21 years; William Rhinelander, (Executor of,) to Thomas Stillman	$450
Harrison st., s. s., 74 ft. east of West st., 21 years; same to same	500
15th st., n. s., 375 ft. east of 11th av., 5 years; James D. Wendel to Andrew Delaney	150
Franklin st., No. 57, 5 years; Henry P. Gassin to Charles Riebauer	1,300
6th av., No. 616, 3 years, store and basement; Thomas Russell to James Pearson and others	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 784 5th av., near 62d st.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 929 Madison av., 20x60x80, near 73d st.

Four lots on south side of 123d st., between 6th and 7th avs., suitable for immediate improvement.

One lot on 5th av., south-east corner of 66th st., 25x100, opposite Central Park.

Two lots on 57th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs., 25x100 each.

Four lots, two on 84th and two on 85th sts., between Central Park and 9th av.

Also, many other choice pieces in desirable locations. Apply at office of the estate, of

WILLIAM R. RAYNOR,
No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat fronting on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion; dock; magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete, with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 463 WEST 23D ST., LONdon terrace; most convenient and roomy dwelling, in perfect order; price moderate and terms easy. To close an estate, must be sold immediately. H. V. ALLIEN, Executor, No. 7 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the finest locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COZY, WELL-BUILT, THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 16.8x45x100 feet, with every improvement, plenty of closets, a beautiful rear and garden; located below Central Park; price, $11,500. Address at once, OWNER, Box No. 1,424 Post Office.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, 12 lots on north side of 132d st., 100 feet west of 7th av.; street graded, curbed, guttered, and flagged, and ready for immediate improvement. These lots will be sold lower than any yet offered. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
NOS. 49 AND 51 STANTON ST.,
(south side, between Eldridge and Forsyth sts.,)
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The buildings are three and four story, brick, on front and rear. Lots each 22.2x75 feet.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PELHAM MANOR AND HUGUENOT HEIGHTS.—Quick transit already given; two routes under one commutation; one hour to Wall st.; half hour from Central Depot; forty trains daily. At Pelham Manor, (resembling Boston suburbs,) new, thoroughly-built houses for sale favorably; $8,500 to $12,000 for home complete; three now ready; six more before May; locality healthful, and every way well privileged. Full illustration by STEPHENS BROTHERS, Managers, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A fine residence, containing eleven rooms; water in house; bath, &c.; in perfect order; two acres of ground planted with choice fruit and flowers; barn; five minutes' walk from depot; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Apply to W. C. BROWN, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT COS COB, (GREENWICH,) Conn.—Cottage, eight rooms, heater, bay-windows, &c.; one acre, carriage-house; whole fronting on the Sound; absolutely healthy; near churches and schools; five minutes from depot; furnished or unfurnished; photographs, &c.
BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH—THE DOUBLE-FRONT cottage known as No. 128 West Jersey st., the most desirable location in Elizabeth; lot 80x300 feet, and ground filled with choicest shrubbery and fruit; will be sold very cheap. Apply to
WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William st.

AT ENGLEWOOD—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, completely furnished house, with garden and grounds, five acres, billiard-room, &c., in perfect order, to private family, at moderate rent; possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & TAYLOR, Nos. 76 and 78 Leonard st., City.

ORANGE, N. J.—IN LLEWELLYN PARK—SALE or rent, handsome house in excellent order, containing eleven rooms; all modern improvements, with three acres land, garden, barn, and man's house. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.; Orange office, opposite depot.

FARM FOR SALE—IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., containing sixty-five acres; beautifully situated, near Boonton, on the line of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Apply at Room No. 19, No. 239 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

NYACK.—FOR SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE, COTtages, eleven rooms; good fruit and water; convenient to boat or cars. Inquire
J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY.—CHOICE of houses to rent and for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.—New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim. in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—HOUSES.

No. 688 Lexington av.
No. 418 West 18th st.
No. 230 East 11th st.
No. 210 East 11th st.

For particulars apply to
M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE AND convenient dwelling; conservatory and outbuildings and eight to ten acres of land in lawn, garden, pasture, &c.; located on high ground, (old Boston road,) 168th st.; a complete country residence within the limits of the City; horse cars pass constantly within one block; to let for a private residence or for public use. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone-front dwelling-house No. 322 West 14th st. Well placed for boarding-house.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent.
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO RENT.—SECOND FLAT, OVER STORE, NO. 260 Bleecker st., near Morton st.; six rooms, in good order; separate gas meter and water closet; rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen by permit only from the owner, A. CHIRNEY, No. 40 Barrow st.

TO LET.—ON HUDSON RIVER, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, elegant stone house, completely furnished; every convenience; ornamental trees and shrubbery, garden, out-buildings, &c.; twenty to fifty acres of ground. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

$1,300—TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house No. 407 West 22d st.; location desirable, and convenient to the Elevated Railroad. Apply at 161 West 13th st.

A FULLY FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone house to let; twenty rooms; below 34th st., near 4th av.; splendid for boarders.
WEATHERBEE & MILLS, No. 1,218 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

BRICK MANSION, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to let; fine location; stable; garden; with all improvements. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with garden, lawn, and stables; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip.

TO LET—AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR DEPOT, good house, eight rooms, stable, four acres garden; rent $250. Apply at RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE STORIES, high stoop, brown stone, newly painted, new carpets; in complete order. Inquire of owner on premises, No. 133 West 36th st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE CORNER APARTMENT; eight rooms; central and strictly respectable; to a small family; $70. WM. METCALF, No. 651 6th av.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—FILLED with boarders; furniture for sale cheap. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE-story brick dwelling-house. For particulars apply to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET — THE THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 153 West 43d st.; rent $2,000; furnished, $2,200. Apply to owner, at house.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA.—STABLE; GROUNDS on river; furnished or unfurnished; rent low.
WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old slip.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES—IN CHOICE LOCAtions, at moderate rents. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 43 East 30th st. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

A.—FLATS FROM $30 TO $60 PER MONTH; all improvements. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ASTOR HOUSE.

OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, HOUSE AND lot No. 68 Crosby st., with privilege to alter for light factory purposes.
A. B. TAPPEN, No. 200 Broadway, Room F.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to
JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway,

To rent, very desirable buildings, stores, and lofts at low prices.

In Broadway, between Union square and 23d st.; in Broadway, near 14th st.; in Broadway, near New-York Hotel, corner; in Broadway, near Bleecker st.; in Broadway, near Grand st.; in 4th av., Union square, Mercer st., Maiden lane, Cortlandt st., Water st., Cedar st., Barclay st., Washington st., &c.

SEVERAL STORES ON 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts., to rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET CHEAP.—Inquire at No. 61 Greenpoint av., one block from 10th and 23d st. ferries, Greenpoint.

TO LET—BULKHEAD AND SEVEN VACANT LOTS foot of Gansevoort st.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO, No. 7 Washington place.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Established 1853.
Respectable servants for every capacity. Also, married couples waiting for situations.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., between 35th and 36th sts., can be obtained German, French, English, and Irish servants for all capacities, males and females; also for traveling.

ASSISTANT NURSE.—AN ENGLISH GIRL, aged fifteen years, would like to assist in a nursery. Address K., No. 434 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; no objection to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and respectable young woman, with four years' best City testimonials; lady to be seen; competent chamber-maid and waitress; clean and take care silver, make salads, &c.; willing to assist with washing and ironing; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would have no objection to assist with washing; is fully competent; very willing; can be highly recommended; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 147 East 32d st., two flights up, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH young woman; speaks German and English well; she can do house-work also, or take care children, sew, and be useful; has good references; willing to go City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and sewing; first-class reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and help with the washing; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 670 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on sewing-machines; good City reference from where she has lived several years. Call at No. 835 2d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS Chamber-maid and Fine Washing.—By a neat, quiet, and very competent girl; with very satisfactory reference. Call on or address Julia, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; is thoroughly competent to fill either capacity; has two years' reference; prefers the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl with two years' City reference from last place as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or to take care of growing children; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as chamber-maid or to do light house-work; would go a short distance in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as cook or chamber-maid or waiting in a Spanish or Cuban family; best references. Address No. 154 West 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 493 8th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant woman as chamber-maid or waitress; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 249 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or will assist in washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at 162 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 388 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has from three to four years' references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 234 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German Protestant girl, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of growing children; speaks English well; three years' reference from her last place can be given. Call at No. 217 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress, or as Nurse.—By a steady and very competent young woman, who can raise an infant from its birth; has good reference; City or country. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy English young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and take care of children; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; nine years' City reference. Call or address for two days No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 616 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 12 at late employer's, 4 East 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference; country preferred. Call on C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid, waitress, and seamstress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

CHARWOMAN. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week to do house-work in a saloon or boarding-house; will sleep home. Call at No. 131 Elizabeth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHILD'S NURSE OR INVALID'S NURSE and Companion.—By a young Protestant girl; thoroughly responsible; would like to travel; best references. Call or address No. 348 West 23d st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A thorough cook; both English and French cooking; all kinds of game, meats, fowl, fish, soups; boning and larding; all kinds pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, and baking; has the very best City reference as being honest, sober, faithful, obliging, and very good-natured; excellent worker. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman whom we know, as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, game and poultry, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. L.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; will assist in washing; reference will bear strictest investigation. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very neat and tidy young woman; very good cook, good washer and ironer and baker of bread and biscuit, &c.; gets up nice desserts; very best City testimonials; lady to be seen; sober, honest, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK; IN CITY OR country; understands French, English, and American cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. Mc.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, &c.—By two excellent girls; one Scotch, the other a Vermont girl; will go to any part of the country; understand their business well; not afraid of work; have good references; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish references from last employer; City or country. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, with several years' reference; in City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for P. K.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, QUIET, AND VERY COMPEtent woman; is a first-class and very excellent cook, and has satisfactory up-town references. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A TIDY, SMART YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; will assist in the washing, or cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first flight, front room.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; boning, larding, &c.; is neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By German girl; first-class cook, washer, and ironer, or chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SUPERIOR cook; will assist in washing; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country; will be found a faithful servant. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; experienced in French and English cooking; City reference. Call at No. 330 East 11th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; soups and all kinds of baking; willing to assist with coarse washing; best reference. Call at No. 37 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 349 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS A GOOD cook in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' very best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 287 7th av., near 26th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY WOMAN AS COOK; can cook all kinds of American cooking; willing to do coarse washing; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH PROTESTant girl to assist a cook, or would cook, wash, and iron for a small family in the City. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will go out by the day or week, or get up dinner parties; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 20th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good City references; thoroughly understands her business; boning, larding, &c. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, A VERY good cook; has City references; wages $20; keeps her kitchen in order, and is willing and good natured. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 15th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as cook; excellent washer and ironer; in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A GOOD place for a first-class cook; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 109 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; THOroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take charge of milk and butter; good City reference. Call at No. 214 West 54th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; would help with the washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 West 60th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, meats, and soups; good City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 20th st., basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, a few engagements by the day or week; is an excellent fitter; can trim and finish in every style; the most reliable satisfaction can be given. Can be seen at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

DRESS-MAKING AND FAMILY SEWING—At home or by the day; perfect operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; children's clothing a specialty; terms very reasonable. Call on or address Mrs. Meyers, No. 106 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c. — BY A FIRST-CLASS dress and cloak maker as forewoman; is accustomed to wholesale and retail trade; or would go out by the day; is a stylish trimmer. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 809 Greenwich st., corner of Jane st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; can cut and fit; will go out by the day, also take work home. Call at No. 695 3d av., ring fourth bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as dress-maker in a private family; can cut and fit; would go out by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY would take charge of a French flat for use of three housekeeping rooms; breakfast furnished if desired; is neat, cheerful, obliging, and a thorough housekeeper. Address House, No. 62 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, or call after 4 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY; can take supervision of home and servants, care and teaching of young children; take the entire charge; City references. Call three days at No. 207 East 29th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW of long experience as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or hotel; best of City reference. Apply at No. 171 West 23d st., third floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican; willing to do the work of the upper part of the house; is a beautiful seamstress; can trim dresses. Address E. L., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMan in a private family; is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent reference; not afraid of work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IREland Protestant to do general house-work in a small family; is a good plain cook; wages not so much an object as a good home; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 101 East 82d st.; first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 104 7th av., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 575 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN a small family to do general house-work; is a plain family cook and a good washer and ironer; references given. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st., first floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light house-work; or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 51st st.

J. W. CARPENTER
Supplies all, in City or country, with reliable Protestant and Catholic servants of all kinds at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl; will travel with a lady to Europe or any part of this country; is active and obliging; a good hair-dresser and seamstress on two machines; City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; would like a place in City or country; is a thorough hair-dresser; cuts, fits, and makes all kinds of ladies' and children's under-clothing; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for L.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERstands ladies' hair-dressing; no objection to taking care of a grown child; terms moderate; good reference. Address A. C. H., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate; would do some chamber-work if required. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant as lady's maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser to travel with a lady; five years' good reference. Apply at No. 337 8th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine Washing.—By a very respectable and well-recommended young woman; first-class laundress, fluting, frilling, puffing, and polishing; understands chamber-work thoroughly; an excellent fine washer; sober, honest, very neat and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH Protestant laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; is a most respectable girl; obliging and industrious; can furnish the very best of testimonials. Call at the Swedish office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' or gentlemen's, or would take a family washing; can do the finest of work; has the best of reference from present employer. Call on Mrs. Plunkett, No. 315 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the very best City reference from last place. Call at No. 471 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts., candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has good references; up town preferred. Call or address K. Mc., No. 120 West 49th st., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl to do fine washing and ironing, and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; good reference given. Call or address M. M., 216 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; has no objection to the country; good reference. Call on or address No. 117 West 24th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable and highly-recommended young woman as seamstress and lady's maid; understands traveling; speaks German, French and English. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTEStant girl as maid and seamstress, or would assist with up-stairs work; is a good operator; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class infant's nurse; is also an excellent seamstress; can take entire charge of baby from birth to bring up on the bottle; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 136 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very neat young woman, or chamber-maid and waitress, or make herself useful; very willing and obliging; sober, honest, kind to children and all others; best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, steady girl as nurse or chamber-maid and seamstress; she is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines; has the best City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, or at her present employer's.

NURSE.—FOR GROWING CHILDREN OR MAID, by a very respectable French girl, who speaks English; is a very good seamstress; understands hair-dressing and operating. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A superior infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on the bottle; has two and three years' City reference from her last places. Apply at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE PERSON, Scotch Protestant, as nurse for an invalid or elderly lady, to travel to Europe for the Summer, or would take the charge of children; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 400 4th av., corner 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH NURSE, very well recommended, to take care of growing children from two years up, and do some sewing. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as infant's nurse; is a neat plain sewer; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 258 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS nurse to grown children; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 258 West 33d st.

NURSE. — BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; WILL take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Apply at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl to take care of growing children and do plain sewing; is reliable and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 17th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of two children; is a neat sewer; thoroughly experienced in the care of an infant. Call at No. 113 West 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS infant's nurse; will assist with light chamber-work; is a good sewer; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 336 East 13th st., near 2d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse, seamstress, or maid; willing to travel; can bring her sewing-machine; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT infant's nurse; honest, strictly sober and tidy; would have no objection to wear caps and aprons; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 114 West 17th st., rear house, near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse; capable of taking entire charge of one or two small children; she would be willing to travel with a family going to Europe for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 East 44th st.

NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—BY A respectable woman as child's nurse; eight years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 160 West 33d st., corner of 7th av.

NURSE.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY COMpetent; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 537 3d av., near 35th st., sewing-machine store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference given. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; CAN BRING up an infant from its birth; City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, room No. 5.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE for grown children, or chamber-work, or waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. Call or address for three days, 220 West 18th st.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND to-day at the Church of Our Saviour, near 39th st., 3d av. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing, and make herself useful; would go by the day or week. Can be seen for one week at No. 497 3d av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, with four years' reference from last place, as seamstress; cut, fit, and operate on machine; City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK BY A first-class seamstress; terms reasonable; has her own sewing-machine. Call or address No. 105 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family; understands dress-making thoroughly, and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own machine if required, or would go by the day or week. Call at No. 798 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE North German girl, as seamstress, and to take care of grown children. Call for two days at No. 698 Greenwich st., near 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making. Call at No. 327 West 11th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work solicited in families. Address Boys' Clothes, No. 210 West 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 411 4th av.

WASHING.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women, a family washing or day work. Call for two days at No. 116½ West 50th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing, dresses and children's clothes in neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; first-class City reference. Call on or address No. 145 East 32d st., top floor, front rooms.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WIDOW, gentlemen's washing at her own house; first-class shirt ironer and repairer; would go out by the day or clean offices; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 39th st., top floor; Room No. 20.

WASHING, &c. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants work, to go out by the day or by the week; washing or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., Room No. 16.

WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman to do washing and ironing; can be well recommended; prices moderate. Call on Mrs. J. C., No. 151 West 24th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing and ironing by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes gentlemen's washing to her own home; first-class City reference. Call at No. 608 2d av.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG BOY WOULD like to bind himself to a printer so as to learn the trade; resides with his parents. Call or address at No. 63 Madison av.

COLLECTOR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS collector or in an office; can come well recommended; speaks German or English. Address Lentz, No. 12 Bayard st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; thoroughly understands his business; twelve years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. D., at Wright's harness store, No. 311 Fourth av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the business; best of City and country references; can milk and do gardening, train and break young stock. Address William, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; married, no family; is respectful, obliging, and educated to his business; has best references; prefers a country place. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at his last employer's office, No. 26 Exchange place, Room No. 11.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and gardener; has only been in the country a short time, and has good references; prefers going in the country; does not drink; is always ready and willing. Address C. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands horses, harness, and carriages and the raising of vegetables and superintending gentleman's place; no objections to milk cows; best references. Address D. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a Protestant single young man, who is a good groom and a careful driver; can also help in the garden, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, (unmarried,) who is an experienced driver; City or country; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; best City references. Address S., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; married; one child; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address W. J., at Wood Brothers' carriage factory, No. 1,350 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE as coachman and useful man; wife as cook or laundress; both understand their business; Protestants; City and country reference. Address R. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; no family; man as coachman and gardener; can milk and take care of a gentleman's place; wife good cook and laundress; first-class reference. Call at or address No. 11 Washington st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; small family; understands his business thoroughly; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; seven years' reference from last employer. Address T. F. R., Dobbs Ferry.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young man; the best City reference; willing and obliging. Call on or address G. M., No. 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; thoroughly understands the business; can come with first-class City references. Call or address J. B., at private stable, No. 48 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman or groom; first-class City reference; City or country if required. Call or address No. 21 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; can do plain gardening; has best of reference. Address P. K., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country; three years' reference. Address E. B., 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; married, with one child. Refers by permission to T. B. Graham, New-York Gold Exchange.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call at No. 127 West 17th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address P. L., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; will be disengaged in a few days; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference from last and former employer. Call or address J. M., No. 363 West 57th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Address D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the business thoroughly; can milk and take care of furnace; City or country; would prefer the country; six years' first-class reference. Address A. C., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Robert, Box 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, SOBER, AND trustworthy man; is a first-class coachman; understands gardening, farming, &c.; is able to take full charge of a gentleman's place; highest testimonials. Address G. H., No. 436 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WITH FIFTEEN YEARS' reference as a City driver; understands four-in-hand and tandem driving; would like a place in the country where charge would be given. Address Mr. Stilling's harness establishment, 19th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands both branches thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Call or address, for two days, L. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; understands his business thoroughly; will highly recommend him. Call at No. 119 East 22d st., or address J. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN; STRICTLY honest and sober; understands the care of road horses; best City references. Address O. F., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; three and a half years' City reference. Address H. B., No. 47 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant, aged thirty; no incumbrance; first-class reference. Call or address J. K., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly; six years in last place; leaves on account of the family going traveling. Call at J. B. Brewster & Co's, 21st st and 5th av., or address W. B.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; has no incumbrance; City or country; has good reference. Address E. E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; can be highly recommended from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CAPABLE single man; will be highly recommended; is just disengaged; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address W. J., 155 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, thirty years old, as coachman and vegetable gardener in City or country; willing and obliging; can milk and is a good worker; understands his business; best City reference. Call or address for three days B. M., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man; is a good groom and careful City driver; no objections to any part of the country; willing and obliging; can milk, tend furnace; City references given. Address G. W., 4 West 45th st., stable.

FARMER OR GARDENER—DAIRY.—BY A married man, Protestant, to take charge of a small farm or garden; has had seventeen years' experience at farming; his wife is capable of taking care of a dairy; has got a good recommendation from his last place. Call or address No. 43 Vesey st.

FOOTMAN OR SECOND WAITER.—BY A young Englishman, recommended as a neat, honest, sober, and competent young man. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy man; is thoroughly practical in all the duties of a first-class farm; married; one daughter; wife a good butter-maker and poultry-raiser; satisfactory reasons given for leaving present employer, from whom two years' good reference can be had; no petty owners of farms need answer this. Address D. F., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

FARMER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance, as farmer or foreman on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business as such; understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; twelve years' experience in this country; has the best of reference. Call or address P. L., No. 47 West 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT married man, aged twenty-seven years, no children, who can do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening; manage greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, bud, prune, graft, &c.; also care cattle, milk, tend steam or other furnaces, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, Protestant; thoroughly understands the culture and management of hot and green houses, graperies, vegetables, &c., and the general care of a gentleman's place; good references. Address Gardener, No. 15 Clinton st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; IS well experienced in management of greenhouse and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is a good farmer; unexceptionable reference for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands gardening in all branches; good florist, fruit and vegetable grower; will see to a horse or cow if necessary; has eight years' first-class City reference. Address J., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR GARDENER AND Coachman.—Understands the care of horses and cows, all vegetables, fruits, flowers, and lawns thoroughly; Protestant; married; has good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 221 *Times* Office, two days.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SMALL family; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, and vegetables, or improving a gentleman's place; has ten years' references. Address A. M., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, small family, who is a good vegetable and flower gardener; understands care of horses and cows, farm, &c.; good City references. Call or address P. P., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH GARDENER, aged twenty-five; understands management of plants, fruit, flowers, &c.; good recommendations. Address W. C., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, seedsmen, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener, to take charge of gentleman's place, park, or cemetery, without glass not accepted; English, and married. Apply to T. Merritt, at J. M. Hodgson's 5th av. floral establishment, 45th st. and 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER OF EXPERIENCE in all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; is married and a Protestant, who can give five years' reference to last employer, wishes an engagement. Address William, Post Office Box 1,585.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG man, married; understands his business thoroughly; wife will do cooking if necessary; best references. Address for three days, J. G., Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener; competent in all branches; twenty years' experience in this country; with references. Address A. S. Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PERFECTLY UNderstanding the care and management of horses, harness, &c.; has taken care of the fastest road horses in City; first-class City references; is sober, honest, and obliging. Address Groom, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business in every particular; two years' best City reference from last employer, by whom he can be highly recommended. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

JANITOR.—A JANITOR WILL TAKE CARE OF any house for free rent; very best reference. Address or call on James Gamble, No. 688 Broadway.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—WORK BY THE DAY, WEEK, or month, by a sober and industrious middle-aged American; willing to do anything, and work for any wages; best of references. Call or address B. Murray, No. 11 Carmine st.

USEFUL MAN—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason, and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring reference of five years from the last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE;) HE HAS good experience for travel; speaks three different languages; excellent references. Address D. E., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A respectable Protestant Swedish man and wife, without any children; the man is a first-class waiter, the wife is an excellent laundress and a very good cook; will be found neat and clean and thorough good servants; best City references. Apply at No. 301 East 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and refers to his last employer, where he has lived for several years. Address Stewart Campbell & Co., grocers, 4th av. and 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS WAITER, with best references; understands his business in every respect; sober and industrious; in a private family. Address Genève, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class waiter; speaks a little English; best City references. Address Swiss, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., 152 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer; best of City references. Call on or address G. W. Q., No. 745 10th av., Room No. 6.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WELL RECOMmended; is a neat, honest, and thoroughly competent man; is good-mannered; speaks English; is an excellent silver-cleaner and salad-dresser. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A FRENCH young man as waiter or footman; will make himself generally useful; speaks French and English. Call at No. 33 West 49th st., present employer, from 3 to 5.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has eight years' reference from last place. Address B. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; best City reference. Address J. H., No. 319 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family. Call at No. 6 East 48th st., present employer's.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—FOR BOTH STORE AND OFFICE work; one who writes a fair hand; salary, $3 per week. Address J. B. S., Box No. 350 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SINGLE COACHMAN AND groom; must be willing and obliging, understand the care of horses, and be a careful driver; must have best City references; wages $40 a month. Address L. W. A., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO IN THE COUNtry; the man as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful; the wife as first-class cook and laundress; both must understand their business thoroughly, and have City references; English preferred. Address CONN, Box 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS WAITER AND COOK, IN A PRIvate family, one hour from the City, a man and his wife who are thoroughly competent in these respects. Address, with reference, S. R., Box No. 1,203 New-York City Post Office.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO TAKE care of two grown children and assist with light chamber-work. Apply at No. 212 West 44th st., near Broadway, after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; chamber-maid and waitress, and a nurse; each thoroughly capable; Germans preferred. Apply at No. 46 East 26th st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT SEVENteen years of age in the office of a first-class dry-goods commission house. Address, in handwriting, Box No. 1,128 Post Office.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WHO can operate; reference from last employer required. Call at No. 156 West 46th st. between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address to canvass this City for orders; salary, $6 per week. Address R. D., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook; references required. Call between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 123 West 21st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress; must be willing to assist with washing. Call at No. 66 East 34th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESman; must be capable and have first-class references. Address CAPABLE, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. J. WOOD & CO., composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

S. C. Decker and J. M. Decker are alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New-York, March 11, 1876.

A. J. WOOD.
S. C. DECKER.
J. MILNOR DECKER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of business under the firm name and style of DECKER & COMPANY, and will continue in the same line of business heretofore carried on by the firm of A. J. Wood & Co.

S. C. DECKER.
J. MILNOR DECKER.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29
ABYSSINIA.Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA....WED., April 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC..................SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...................SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre........................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier....................Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....................Saturday, April 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.............................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING...................................April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO.......................................April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA....................................April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA..................................April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 10:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | England, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA...........................Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...............Thursday, April 20

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA...................SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ANCHORIA...............SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and TO PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..March 15.
ANDES..March 28.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

CLARIBEL...March 30.
ATLAS...April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER....Sat., March 18 | HABSBURG...Sat., April 1
MOSEL......Sat., March 25 | NECKER......Sat., April 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

WILMINGTON.....................WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 15
CHAMPION..........................SATURDAY.....MARCH 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..................THURSDAY, March 16
COLUMBUS...........................TUESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....March 28 | SWITZERLAND....March 16
VADERLAND......April 21 | KENILWORTH......April 8

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND......March 28 | KENILWORTH....March 16
NEDERLAND.....April 21 | SWITZERLAND......April 9

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO....................SATURDAY, March 18

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING.......................April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA........................Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA........................Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA.............................Tuesday, April 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

By the terms of an agreement made in August, 1875, between this company and a majority of its bondholders and stockholders, it was provided that the bonds and past-due coupons of certain issues should be surrendered and that new bonds, preferred stock and land scrip, should be issued and accepted as payment thereof, and that said bonds and coupons are to be deposited subject to the order of the undersigned Trustees, to be held by them solely for the purpose of carrying said agreement into effect according to its terms; the deposit to be made either in the Associatie Cassa in Amsterdam, Holland; or in the Union Bank of London, in England, or in the United States Trust Company in New-York.

The bonds to be surrendered are those known as bonds of the Main Line $3,000,000 mortgage of 1864, the Main Line $6,000,000 mortgage of 1868, the $1,200,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1862, and the outstanding $1,134,000 of the $2,800,000 Branch Line mortgage of October, 1865, and the outstanding $1,000,000 bonds of the mortgage of 1870, together with all past due coupons.

The aggregate amount of the outstanding bonds of the various issues above named is about $11,500,000, of which more than $9,000,000 have already been deposited in pursuance of said agreement, and all holders of any of said bonds who desire to participate in the advantages of said agreement are required to deposit their bonds and the past-due coupons thereon, as above provided, within thirty days from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

GEO. S. COE,
JOHN S. BARNES,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, } Trustees.
J. CARP,
J. C. DE VRIES,

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENTS.

$25,000 Town of Sedus, Wayne County, New-York.
5,000 Town of Arcadia, Wayne County, New-York.
10,000 Town of Amity, Allegany County, N. Y.
50,000 Connecticut Central first mortgage bonds, int. 7 per cent., payable New-York, April and October, due 1895. Price, 90 and int.

MONEY OBTAINED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

RANDAL H. FOOTE,
No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. 15 New st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.
R. H. SMITH,
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

OLCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 40 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of INVESTMENT securities, on commission.
H. L. OLCOTT,
C. W. OLCOTT,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Stockholders are hereby notified to send before the 20th inst. their proxies for the election of Directors, to take place at St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 27th of March, to the Stockholders' Committee, No. 27 William st., Room No. 6, (where blank proxies may be had;) also, to pay the assessment of 25 cents per share to the Finance Committee, at R. Z. CUTTING, Jr., & CO.'S, No. 19 William st. In the event of any adjustment of existing litigation, the committee will not consider themselves bound to defend the interest of such stockholders as do not give them their support.
MARCH 14, 1876. F. A. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating six (6) promissory notes, dated 12th February, 1876, drawn by subscriber to own order, at one, two, three, four, five, and six months respectively, and payable at the Ninth National Bank, New-York City, payment of same having been stopped.
E. M. EARLE.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1876.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.
HENRY CLEMENT, the Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Hamilton W. Robinson, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons and creditors having claims against DANIEL FOSTER and JOHN M. GILL, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Foster & Gill, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, Assignee of the said Foster & Gill, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1876.—Dated New-York, 3d March, 1876.
mh8-1aw4wW* RICHARD B. KELLY, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 214 East 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1876.
f23-1aw6mW EDWARD NORRIS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.
BERNARD AMEND, } Executors.
n24-1aw6mW* JOSEPH KOELBLE.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

OPENING

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MARCH 15 AND 16.

PARIS TRIMMED ROUND HATS

AND

BONNETS.

ALSO,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
BY
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

ANDREWS' PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH BASEMENT AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—In the store grand display of imported and New-York styles. Fashions of 1776 and fashions of 1876. "Martha Washington in full dress alive!!" Great excitement along the line!!! Beautiful changes this season. Our Centennial Traveling Costume will please.

NOTE.—Those who will call at our store and subscribe for our "Monthly World of Fashion" this week will get certificates that will entitle them to select $2 worth of our patterns at any time.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.

MINER'S ART GALLERIES,
No. 845 Broadway.

Mr. H. D. MINER respectfully informs the art public that the very valuable collection of HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS By distinguished artists of the American, French, Dusseldorf, and German schools, Marble Statuary, real Bronzes, and Art Library of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, OF THIS CITY, Will be ready for exhibition at his Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, and sale will take place WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. This collection is one of the finest ever offered at public sale in this country, and embraces a number of the most important pictures of celebrated artists, many of whom are deceased, of the above-mentioned schools, having, in most instances, been painted to order or purchased direct from the artists' studios, by Mr. Webb, for his private gallery, and now sold as he is about to give up house-keeping.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

MR ADOLPH KOHN OFFERS

his entire collection of IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS, all new and of this year's importation,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

at extraordinarily low prices,

at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st.

ART.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

THIS (Wednesday,) and TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOONS,

at 2 o'clock.

The balance of De Castro Gallery, consisting of oil paintings, water colors, &c.; to be sold by auction as above; City and country trade invited.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENZEL. } Principals.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTERS, LIVING in a healthy locality a few miles from New-York, will receive into their family two or three children whose parents may wish to place them for a time in a pleasant home, where they will be under more watchful care than is possible in a school, and where if desired their education can be regularly carried on; references exchanged. Address H. T., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies at Red Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury; English, Latin, French, German, music and drawing; City references.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHING FRENCH and music, with the English branches, desires a position in a private family, or as companion to a lady, at home or abroad. Address A. C. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

CLOTHING.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1876. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock; also, a SIX PER CENT. INTEREST DIVIDEND on the outstanding certificates of profits; also, TWENTY PER CENT. on the capital stock to redeem and pay the certificates of profits of the year 1869, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after March 13, 1876, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment and canceled. The above dividends payable in cash on demand. Also, TWENTY PER CENT. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1875.
WILLIAM B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876. }

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 17th day of April next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of April next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

COUPONS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company's second consolidated mortgage S. F. bonds, due April 1, 1876, will be paid at No. 52 William st. New-York.
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SECOND-story connecting rooms, also, single room, to rent, with board, from April 1, to parties desiring a refined home.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN the second story front suite of rooms, were obliged to leave the City, and their rooms will be rented, with board, at a moderate price. No 347 5th av.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, the last of April I will have delightful rooms with good board. Apply at present at No. 35 East 21st st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

A FINE SECOND STORY SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board, together or separately; also, handsomely furnished back parlor. No. 53 West 48th st.; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny rooms, together or separately; also, room for a gentleman; strictly first-class board.

NO. 227 WEST 18TH ST.—YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with good board; also, table boarders; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD. —Possession April 1; family private; references. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Elegant rooms, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has rooms to let, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board; also single rooms.

BROOKLYN.—PARTIES DESIRING BOARD with first-class accommodations, can obtain the same by applying at No. 97 Pierrepont st.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FURnished room, fourth floor, front, to let, with board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, NO. 119 EAST 23D ST., elegant suites of rooms; fine basement for office.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—EXTRA-SIZE FRONT hall-room, with board.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 128 East 23d st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, NURSE, AND two small children, three comfortable rooms, on second or third floor, with board; location preferred between 16th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; terms moderate. Address, with particulars, J. S., Post Office Box No. 387.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife and two children, aged three and four. Address, with terms and particulars, Alpha, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED room, with breakfast. Address, with price and full particulars, T. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with and without board, in choice location; every house personally inspected. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

PHYSICIANS.—A MOST DESIRABLE OFFICE for physician to rent; 23d st., near 5th av., furnished; rent only $750. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM, $2 A week. Call on or address Mrs. LANE, No. 46 3d st., Hoboken, N. J.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; prices moderate; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER in a first-class private house; will take a party of ten; can accommodate horses and man servant; fine boating; location unsurpassed. Address HOME, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO OR three adults and five children under fourteen. Address, with terms, C. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 74 University place, corner 13th st., will, as heretofore, give special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at residences of parties declining house-keeping, or at his spacious sales-room as above.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—A SELECT STOCK OF FIRST-class cabinet furniture for sale cheap, to close out business. No. 136 9th av.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
for
FURNITURE, &c.,
NOS. 7 AND 12 WASHINGTON PLACE,
between Broadway and Greene st.

Special accommodations and separate compartments for the storage of furniture, pianos, baggage, trunks, mirrors, liquors, carriages, sleighs, and other property. Goods packed and shipped to any part of the United States and Europe. FURNITURE, &c., SOLD AT AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE. ADVANCES MADE ON GOODS on storage and on private sale. Insurance effected on all kinds of goods, as we are the agents of several insurance companies, representing over ten millions of dollars. Insurance on these warehouses is one-half the rate of others.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,
Office, No. 7 Washington place.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammer-school House, No. 7, on Chrystie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.
Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The CONTINUED AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the series of STANDARD COMEDIES AND DRAMAS now being presented at this Theatre UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONES FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.

The programme for this and the ensuing week will therefore be as follows:

THE WONDER.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

At the Matinee,
SATURDAY, March 18,
reappearance of
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
in the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

MONDAY, March 20,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY Evening, March 21,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
WEDNESDAY Evening, March 22,
THE WONDER.
THURSDAY Evening, March 23,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
FRIDAY Evening, March 24,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE WONDER.
SATURDAY Evening,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Box-book now open for the entire season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PAPPENHEIM.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

First appearance in Italian opera of
MME. E. PAPPENHEIM.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, at 8 O'CLOCK,
TRAVIATA.

Mme. E. PAPPENHEIM...........as...........Violetta
Signor BRIGNOLI....................as...........Alfredo
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA..............as...........Germont

Signor Reina, Miss Cooney, Signor Barili, Signor Landini.

Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

SATURDAY, March 18—GRAND TITIENS MATINEE for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union.
IL TROVATORE.

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

BENEFIT OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
and the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 18.
Committee.

Mrs. GEO. W. CULLUM..............................President
Mrs. B. S. CHURCH..................................Secretary
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Mrs. C. A. Arthur, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mrs. F. S. Banks, Mrs. Warden Pell.

GRAND TITIENS MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
in her celebrated character of LEONORA.

Miss BEAUMONT, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Signor REINA,

Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel, convenient to all the ferries and hotels.

FIFTH WEEK of Rowe's successful humorous comedy,
BRASS. BRASS.

Mr. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY, (that "perverter of truth.") Miss Rose Wood, Miss Rose Lisle, Miss Marie Louise, Mrs. J. W. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, V. Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, Cyril Searle, J. W. Brutone. Box office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Balcony, (entrance next door,) 50 cents. "See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you!" On St. Patrick's Night, special musical programme, decorations, presentation to each visitor of a life of the saint by Chief Justice Shea, a photograph of St. Patrick, and an original song by Mangan.

CHICKERING HALL. 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

Prof. CROMWELL'S grand entertainment,
THE OLD AND THE NEW, with magnificent COSMOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS, EVERY EVENING at 8.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 in aid of the WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.
Prof. CROMWELL'S LAST MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
Verdict of the Press: Both Profit and Pleasure.
Organ selections by Prof. F. F. MULLER, Organist.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. & BROADWAY

Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 o'clock. A Phairy Phantasie of Pharce, Pholly Phrolic, and Phun. Matinee TO-MORROW at 2 o'clock.

The Sculptor's Dream, Out on a Lark, Oneida Community, My Wife's Bonnet, Triple Clog.

Miss Emily Prior, Lawrence Sisters, Horace Western, Virginia Stickney, Wiley Hamilton.

A Galaxy of Sixty Brilliant Stars in Variety Olio.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS DAY,
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
T. G. RIGGS
in the great Irish drama,
SUIL GAIR.
T. G. RIGGS in five characters.
General admission, 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE......................................Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.—Pupils now received in all branches.

DR. JOHN LORD,
ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, 11:30.
"FREDERICK THE GREAT." (New lecture.)

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 7th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN A. WOOD, of the town of Darien, Connecticut, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DE ZAVALA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
m15-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN METZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fourteenth day of April A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st December, 1875.
mh15-1aw-3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22D day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GABRIEL ZABINSKI, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BOWERS, JOHN HENRY BRADFORD, and HENRY B. GRAHAM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Bowers, John Henry Bradford, and Henry B. Graham, and of the firm of Bowers, Beeckman & Co., of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.
DUANE L. PEABODY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL M. OBREIGHT and SIMON WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of Emanuel M. Obreight and Simon Weil, copartners, composing the firm of Obreight & Weil, and as individuals, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1876.
DANIEL A. DAVIS, Nos. 51 and 53 White st.,
T. D. ADAMS, No. 140 Church st., Assignees.
mh1-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN ARCHDEACON, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
GUILD & LUM, Attorneys. mh1-1aw3wW

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8; over at 11.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF ROSE MICHEL.

114TH TO 121ST TIME
OF
ROSE MICHEL.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
Seats may now be secured.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be presented for the first time on the English-speaking stage, Sardou's last work, the charming comedy in four acts entitled
FERREOL.

In this representation the following favorite artists will participate: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, T. E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, Becks, Thompson, Quigley and Collins; and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, (her first appearance here,) Augusta Raymond, and Ida Jeffreys, (her first appearance on any stage.)

*** The scenery used in this play have all been painted expressly for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and surpass in beauty of design and finish anything hitherto attempted upon any stage.

Seats for the opening night of FERREOL may now be secured.

"IDES OF MARCH."

SPECIAL MATINEE OF JULIUS CÆSAR TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th inst. Seats can now be secured at the Box-office of Booth's Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE THIS WEDNESDAY.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
*** WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Every night at 7:45
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Fourteenth week. 95th to 104th time of

```
PPP  II  QQQ  U   U  EEEE
P  P II Q   Q U   U  E
PPP  II Q   Q U   U  EEE
P    II Q   Q U   U  E
P    II  QQQ   UUU   EEEE
```

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.
To be performed during this, its CENTENNIAL WEEK.

PIQUE! CENTENNIAL WEEK.

EVERY NIGHT at 7:45 and at three Matinees, viz.: TO-DAY at 1 o'clock, FRIDAY at 1 o'clock, SATURDAY at 1:30. Friday night, March 17, the One Hundredth performance of PIQUE. At every performance during the week silver change will be given at the Box Office, and on Friday and Saturday nights gold change will be given instead of fractional currency.

The great cast! New toilets! Sumptuous dresses!
*** SEATS MAY BE SECURED twenty days ahead.

CHICKERING HALL.

HANS VON BULOW.
RECITALS.

Monday, March 20, first BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Wednesday, March 22, second BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Thursday, March 23, first BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
Friday, March 24, third BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Saturday, March 25, second BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Monday, March 27, CHOPIN SOIREE.
Wednesday, March 29, SCHUMANN-MENDELSSOHN SOIREE.
Thursday, March 30, CHOPIN MATINEE.
Friday, March 31, SCHUBERT-LISZT SOIREE.
Saturday, April 1, LAST MATINEE.

Subscription, ten recitals, $15. Single Recitals—Admission $1; reserved seats, $2. Subscription tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, where programmes can be had. Sale of seats for single recitals will commence Thursday, March 17, when subscriptions will close. Chickering pianos used by Von Bulow.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIFTH CONCERT, Saturday Evening, March 18, at 8.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, Friday, March 17, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Mr. GEORGE MATZKA, Conductor.

Symphony, No. 2, in C, Raff. Ballade et Polonaise, for the Violin, Vieuxtemps, Mr. JOSEPH WHITE. Symphony, "Unfinished," Schubert. "Ciaconna," Violin solo, (by request,) Bach, Mr. JOSEPH WHITE. Overture, "Faust," Spohr.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the Concert, $2; tickets with reserved seats for general rehearsal, $1. For sale at Decker Bros'., 33 Union square; 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

BROOKLYN THEATRE. SHOOK & PALMER

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE, (first time here,) the UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, including
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS,
in the great Union Square success,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY evenings,
LED ASTRAY.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART...........Sole Proprietor and Manager

PEAKED,

A burlesque of to-morrow by Kenward Philp, in which G. K. Fortescue, G. H. Macdermott, John Wild, and company take part. A new olio of fun, in which the renowned Garnella Brothers, Jennie Hughes, Buckley, Turner, Dave Reed, Larry Tooley, Ella Wesner, and 50 others perform every evening and matinees
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Second Season, Fifty-second Concert, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 15, at 4 o'clock. Organist, S. P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; Vocalist, Miss MARIA BRAINDED, Soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Great success.
THE PIQUE FAMILY.
Great hit of Miss MINNIE PALMER.
Great hit of N. C. GOODWIN, the Mimic.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY'S OR FAMILY'S HORSE FOR SALE.—Can be driven by the most timid lady; bright chestnut, 15½ hands, 8 years old; warranted to trot in 2:30 or no sale; warranted sound and free from vice; will sell at a sacrifice. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE Victoria, and one Park Phaeton, all nearly new; used by a private family going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A HANDSOME, well matched, sound and gentle pair of horses for sale cheap, for cash, may find a purchaser, by addressing, with description, T. E. R., Post Office Box 2,055.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38th st., in thorough good order; rooms for coachman and family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 224 South st.

WANTED—SMALL PRIVATE STABLE NEAR MY house. Address C. L., No. 6 East 41st st. Also, for sale, two superior young sound horses. Private stable, No. 129 West 49th st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE NO. 208 EAST 20TH st., near Gramercy Park; $450 a year. Inquire at stable.

TO LET—STABLES ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Harry Bertholf's. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE ESTABlishment, on leading st.; fine opportunity to engage in genteel and paying business; long and favorable lease; about $10,000 cash required. A. B. O., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $7,000 TO $8,000.—My business is well established; will pay very nearly $10,000 yearly; my capital will be about $4,000. Address A. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES NOtice—Wanted, the general agency for the selling of articles of merit for New-York County and surroundings. at No. 1,267 Broadway, Room No. 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S BREAKFAST.

THE RACAHOUT DES ARABES

is the very best and most agreeable breakfast for strengthening children and persons suffering from delicate or weak chest, stomach, or attainted with chlorosis or "anemia." This nutritive and fortifying food is prepared by DELAS-GRENIER, of Paris. Depot at New-York, at JOHN DUNCAN & SONS', and at FOUGERA'S Pharmacy.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP-RIGGED BOAT, 40 FEET keel and 14 feet beam, 4 feet 6 inches deep; draws 22 inches light. Inquire of W. F. DECKER, foot of 115th st., East River.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

A FINANCIAL DISASTER.

FAILURE OF AN OLD BANK.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK SUSPENDS PAYMENT—A SURPRISE IN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCLES—BAD MANAGEMENT THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL LEFT FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Bank of the State of New-York, one of the oldest financial institutions in this City, suspended at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news of its failure reached financial and commercial circles it created consternation. At first it was hard to believe that such an old and well-established bank, which had safely passed through many financial storms, had fallen now in times when banks are more than ordinarily cautious as to how they make investments. Messengers were at once dispatched from the various Exchanges and from the banks not in the Clearing-house to ascertain the true position of affairs, and when the news was confirmed it had considerable effect upon the stock market as well as upon dealings at the several Exchanges. Speculation was very feverish in railroad and other securities and a slight decline took place in prices, while in the Gold Exchange the failure sent up the price of gold one-eighth to one-quarter per cent. In the Produce Exchange it had the effect of practically suspending business for a while, as everyone began discussing the affairs of the bank, and the probable effect of the failure on other banks, and a consequent withdrawal of credit to their customers. The failure did not cause any disturbance in the produce market, the only effect being that it retarded business to a considerable extent. In the cotton market a slight decline took place in prices on the announcement of the failure, but when it was ascertained that other banks were not affected by the suspension and that the depositors were secured, a better feeling prevailed and a reaction took place. This was the case also in the Stock and Gold Exchanges, but the failure made the position of brokers somewhat uneasy. Those who had money in the suspended concern had to suffer considerable inconvenience, and one bank, which has done a very large business in the street, having called in its loans, the money market became very tight and brokers had to pay an advance of one per cent. on the usual rates for loans.

No one had suspected that the bank was in an unsound condition, and it was only on Saturday last that even the Clearing-house received an intimation of its insolvent condition. Mr. Meigs, the Bank Examiner, after making an examination of the affairs of the bank and finding its capital considerably impaired, reported the fact to the Clearing-house Committee, who immediately appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the bank. They found the Examiner's report correct, and yesterday morning the Clearing-house Committee met and sent for Mr. George Duer, the President, and Mr. Richard Patrick, the Vice President of the bank, and, these gentlemen being unable to give a satisfactory explanation respecting the condition of the institution, the committee resolved to suspend the bank from the privileges of the Clearing-house. Before doing so, however, and in order to protect the banks in the Clearing-house, the committee took the precaution of collecting $104,000 from the bank, being the amount due to the Clearing-house up to the close of business on the previous day. It is not known how the Clearing-house will arrange for the transactions which took place yesterday morning up to the closing of the bank. As the checks of the suspended bank were taken up to 11:30 A. M. yesterday, the Clearing-house banks will probably suffer to some slight extent, or they will at least have to wait for their money for some time. It is said that those who made deposits with the bank yesterday will have all their money returned, as arrangements have been made to that effect.

RUMORS ON WALL STREET.

When the Clearing-house suspended the bank, the officers immediately closed its doors, and it was only then that the trouble became generally known. The bank is at No. 33 William street, corner of Exchange place, nearly opposite the Custom-house, and in a few minutes William street and Exchange place in the vicinity of the bank became thick with people. Angry depositors knocked loudly for admission, telegraphic messengers kicked wildly at the iron door, newspaper reporters used all manner of expedients to effect an entrance, but all proved fruitless. Still the crowd increased. Those who had made deposits in the morning came rushing in an excited state along the streets, and when they found that they could not secure even an audience with the officials of the bank, they used some pretty forcible language, especially toward Mr. Richard Patrick, the Vice President. Rumors began to spread rapidly concerning the management of the bank, and it was said that some of the officers had run it for their own individual benefit and that of their friends. It was charged that the Vice President had made loans without consulting the President or Directors; that advances had been made on rotten securities; that losses had been incurred in consequence of advances made on warehouse receipts of cotton, grain, and hops; that the Vice President had extended unusual accommodation to his own friends; that he was interested in the storage business with his son and John B. Duer, nephew of the President, and that those who stored merchandise with this firm had no difficulty in obtaining advances. It was also charged that Mr. Patrick had loaned $447,000 to Messrs. Smith & Girvan, of No. 76 Broad street, on the security of stock of the United States Attrition Company, of the par value of $600,000, and that he lent the same firm a further sum of $426,500 on time, secured only by malt of not half the value of the loan. Another charge was that he permitted another house to overdraw its account by about $250,000 on the sole security of an assignment of book accounts. Several other charges of a like character were made against Mr. Patrick, but as he refused to make any statement yesterday, many of the charges or allegations could not be confirmed. Regarding the loan to Smith & Girvan, a TIMES reporter called at the office of the firm, but was unable to see either of the principals. A brother of Mr. Smith said that he could give no information concerning the matter. His brother, he said, was President of the New-York City Attrition Company, and Mr. Girvan was President of the United States Attrition Company (limited.) The stock of the latter company, on which the loan of $450,000 is alleged to have been made, is not quoted in the street. The writer had an interview with Mr. Egins, Secretary of the New-York City Attrition Company, and lately Secretary of the United States Attrition Company (Limited). He said that so far as the companies were concerned they had had no dealings with the bank, that they owed the bank nothing. He said that Smith & Girvan, although holding the position of Presidents in the respective companies, only hold ten shares of stock each, and that Mr. Patrick, the Vice President of the bank, held 100 shares in the United States Attrition Company (Limited). As this company was only established during the present year, the loan of $450,000 must have been made recently. The Secretary said that the capital was $2,000,000, and that about one-half of it was paid up. The principal stockholder in the concern is Henry C. Post.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SUSPENDED BANK.

The Vice President, it is said, owes the bank $230,000, which is partly secured by real estate. The Bank Examiner refused to make any statement concerning his examination of the bank, as he said it would be a breach of confidence to do so pending his report to the Controller of the Currency, who would at once, he said, appoint a Receiver to take charge of the bank. It was ascertained, however, that great carelessness, if not great irregularities, had prevailed in the bank. One officer had drawn $20,000 from the bank, and his check for the amount was counted among the cash assets; bills of lading two years old were discovered, on which advances had been made. These bills of lading represented grain in transit, but although the grain must have arrived and must have been shipped, probably to Europe, the advances do not appear to have been repaid. Among the assets is $240,000 in protested paper, of which $70,000 bears the signature of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The capital of the bank is said to be impaired from $800,000 to $1,000,000, or about fifty per cent. of its capital. It is the opinion of the Clearing-house Committee that the depositors will be paid in full and that the stockholders will ultimately receive about fifty cents on the dollar.

Following is the statement of the bank for the week ending on the 18th inst.:

Loans	$3,980,600
Deposits	2,855,200
Specie	325,000
Legal tenders	1,095,500
Twenty-five per cent. liabilities	713,800
Leaving surplus in legal tenders of	381,700

From this statement it will be seen that the specie and legal tenders on hand amount to $1,420,600, and that, allowing a depreciation or loss of $1,000,000 in the loans or investments, the loans should realize nearly three million dollars, which, added to the cash in hand, would make the total assets $4,420,500. From this take $2,855,200 due to depositors, and there is left $1,565,300 for the stockholders, equal to seventy-five per cent. of the capital. It is clear, therefore, if there is no greater loss than $1,000,000, that the stockholders are not in such a bad position as it was at first reported. A good deal, of course, will depend on the realization of the assets, and it is quite possible that the depreciation of the capital will be found to be larger than at first reported. The bank stock was quoted on Monday at 106.

HISTORY OF THE BANK.

The Bank of the State of New-York was the nineteenth in point of age on the Clearing-house list. It was the last of the chartered banks under the old New-York safety fund system, (in 1836,) which system was superseded in 1838 by the Free Banking law of the State. In 1863-4 it passed under the national system. In the ante-war times it was known as the silk-stocking bank of the old Democracy, and did a large business with the Southern banks, and also with the Albany City Bank, of which the late Erastus Corning was President. The late Cornelius W. Lawrence was the first President of the Bank of the State, and to him the late Reuben Withers, long time Cashier, succeeded. After the death of Mr. Withers, Mr. George W. Duer, then Cashier, was made President. The bank was established on May 18, 1836, with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The stock was soon paid up, and for years the concern did a good business.

Following are the present officers of the bank:

President—George W. Duer.
Vice President—Richard Patrick.
Cashier—Charles B. Van Wyck.
Directors—George W. Duer, Richard Patrick, Isaac H. Reed, Lloyd Aspinwall, John Stewart, Jr., and John Knower.

MEETING OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

The Clearing-house Association met at 3 o'clock, and confirmed the action of the committee in suspending the bank. It having been asserted that the bank's failure was due to advances made on warehouse receipts, which resulted in overdrafts to the extent of $900,000, a TIMES reporter made inquiries, and was informed by a prominent grain merchant that as regards the grain trade only few in the trade had dealings with the bank, and that it was safe to say that no loss arose from any advances on grain. He said that warehouse receipts were the best security a bank could have, and they were always sure of their money, as the grain could not be removed from the warehouse until the advance was first repaid. At the Cotton Exchange the reporter was informed that no one connected with the Exchange had a warehouse receipt at the bank, and that no advances had been made by the concern on cotton. A prominent dealer in hops also said that the bank could have lost nothing by advances on hops. They all said that the bank had "died of dry rot" and "bad management."

OPINIONS OF BANKERS.

Mr. William A. Camp, manager of the Clearing-house, stated in conversation with a representative of THE TIMES yesterday that he did not think there was any just cause for alarm in the recent failure. The bank had simply failed through bad management, as the best of institutions were liable to do when administered in a negligent or incompetent manner. For forty years the institution had maintained its character for responsibility and integrity, and its fall at the present time was unfortunate and calculated to cause some temporary uneasiness. It was a matter for congratulation, however, that there had been nothing criminal discovered in the management, and that whatever errors had been committed were of judgment only. The detailed causes which had led to the suspension he did not feel at liberty to state—indeed, he was only partially acquainted with them, Mr. Meigs, the Bank Examiner, being alone in possession of the entire facts in the case. The latter gentleman would make his report to the Controller of the Currency at Washington within a day or two, and the latter officer will probably appoint a Receiver, through whom the exact condition of the bank would be made known to the public. The last quarterly statement of the bank, made in December, 1875, showed a capital of $2,000,000, net profits to the extent of $522,700, and a circulation of $277,200. There was due to other banks $298,100, and to depositors $1,645,500, and $13,900 of unpaid dividends, making the total liabilities $5,257,400. The resources at the same period were as follows: Loans, $3,639,000; stocks, bonds, and mortgages, $525,600; real estate, $211,600; due from other banks, $138,300; cash items, $3,000; specie, $233,200; legal-tenders, $500,200, and overdrafts $6,500. The depositors were generally secured; the note-holders would lose nothing, and as large a dividend as possible would be made to the stockholders. As to the effect of the failure on business generally, Mr. Camp had no fears. The case was an isolated one, and there was no reason why it should involve any other institutions in its fall. So far as he knew, the business of the Metropolis was in a sufficiently sound and healthy condition to encourage the hope that we had at last "reached hard-pan" in earnest.

Mr. Charles A. Meigs, the Bank Examiner, who was closeted during the greater portion of the day with the Clearing-house Committee and the officers of the leading banks, was asked regarding the actual condition of the insolvent bank, but he refused to make any statement. His knowledge of the facts, he said, was so far of a strictly confidential character, and until it had been forwarded to the Controller of the Currency and a Receiver appointed for the bank it could not be made public.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown Bros. & Co., said that the failure of the bank was a surprise to him, as its character had always been good. He did not think the failure would result in disaster to other banks. His firm had not been dealing with the bank, and he was unaware of the securities in which the concern had been dealing.

Col. Vermilyea, of the firm of Vermilyea Bros., had no knowledge relating to the failure excepting that gleaned from the stock telegraph.

Mr. Jacob Vermilyea, of the Merchants' Bank, said that although he was not now a member of the Clearing-house Committee, he knew the sort of securities in which the bank had invested, but could not reveal them to the public; the previous standing of the bank had been good, and he could not state the cause of its failure.

Mr. Winslow, of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., said that he understood that the bank had gradually become insolvent, and that its closing was the culmination of a series of bad operations. In his opinion, the failure would have no effect whatever on other banks or banking-houses, and the excitement which came of the sudden announcement of the closing would soon die away.

Mr. P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, said that the failure had taken him by complete surprise. The cause and effect of the stoppage were wholly within the bank itself. The cause, as nearly as he could ascertain, was bad management. He had heard that there had been large and injudicious loans on bills of lading. As to the report that the bank had made large advances on warehouse receipts, he had no reliable information. Very few first-class banks made advances on warehouse receipts. He had not considered the bank as one of the strongest in the City; it was thought to be a good bank, but did not rank as high as some reports would indicate. The failure, in his opinion, would not affect in the slightest degree any other banking institution.

VIEWS OF THE BANK OFFICIALS.

Mr. George W. Duer and Mr. Richard Patrick, the President and Vice President of the bank, remained in the bank building the greater portion of yesterday. The main entrance, on William street, was locked, but a few persons who had business with the officers of the bank were admitted through a basement door on Exchange place. Late in the afternoon, Mr. Meigs, the Bank Examiner, and Mr. Macfarlane, of counsel for Duncan, Sherman & Co., had interviews at the bank with the President and Vice President, and a good part of the afternoon and evening was occupied in examining the books of the bank, but no information could be obtained in relation thereto. Mr. Duer came out of the bank late in the afternoon, and on being asked by a TIMES reporter for information, said that he had none to give. Mr. Patrick, in reply to a request for information, said: "I would prefer not to do or say anything on the subject of the bank until it is known by the officers what course of action the Bank Department at Washington intends to take respecting the bank."

Mr. John Knower, one of the Directors, was found at his office, No. 57 Broadway. He said he was possessed of but little information in regard to the matter. He understood that the Bank Examiner had made objection to some heavy loans which had been negotiated by the Vice President, Mr. Richard Patrick, and beyond this he knew of nothing that could cause the failure. These loans were made by Mr. Patrick without the knowledge either of the President or of the Directors. Mr. Duer, he thought, was aware of the fact that Mr. Patrick was making loans, but he did not suppose that he knew anything of any overdraft. He had, in company with the President, visited the bank yesterday, and together they had made a cursory examination of the statement and the books. There was at the present time enough money in the bank to pay fifty per cent. on all the deposits.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The investigation of the charges against Richard B. Irwin was resumed yesterday morning, before Justice Bixby, at the offices of Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming. Mr. H. E. Merrill, a bookkeeper in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was examined by Mr. Vanderpoel. He identified the pay-roll of the San Francisco agency for 1872; the office pay-rolls were made out at the end of each month, the first item being, "Richard B. Irwin, $833 33;" the pay-rolls for January, February, March, and April were signed "R. B. Irwin, by S. K. Holman;" those for the balance of the year bore the signature of Mr. Irwin; Mr. Holman was at that time acting agent for the company witness identified the balance-sheets made out monthly by Eldridge and Irwin in 1872, and testified that neither of the items of $750,000 or $500,000 were embraced in the accounts. At this point in the investigation Mr. Vanderpoel said he now had all the evidence he required, and as Judge Fullerton was detained in another court the inquiry was adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock, when it is expected that Mr. Hatch will take the witness-stand.

STATEN ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

DELEGATES CHOSEN TO THE STATE CONVENTION—ADDRESS OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Republicans of Richmond County met in convention yesterday at Schwartzkopf's Hotel, at Clifton, Staten Island, to choose three delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 22d inst. Mr. George William Curtis, in his capacity as Chairman of the County General Committee, called the meeting to order, and was elected Chairman by acclamation. Mr. Curtis then made the following remarks in substance: "We meet here as Republicans. Ten years ago the Republican Party took possession of the Government, and no one could see at that time any reason why that party should not hold its position for a century to come. It is the party of equal rights; there is no man, however humble, whose voice may not be heard, and no man is so high as to escape scrutiny. There is not a man at this meeting but has his doubts as to our future success. Is there one who believes that the country could be more safe in the hands of the Democratic Party? No. The Democratic Party is false to justice. Witness the action of the present Democratic Congress. They are unsound upon the Southern question; they are unsound upon the financial question, and they are unsound upon all great reform movements. On the contrary, the instinct of the Republican Party is the instinct of progress, and its hope is the hope of progress. We are met to take the preliminary steps in the election of a President of the United States. We have felt the ground-swell from corruption in the Government. Who is guilty? Those who abuse the name and influence of the party—they are guilty. We are responsible, as the Democrats were responsible for the slave-extending policy of their Government. The Republican Party does not shirk the responsibility, for it is brave. We are here to choose delegates who shall select those who are to go to the great convention at Cincinnati, and there to decide among the very many great names who shall represent the principles of our party in the approaching Presidential canvass. We are not to elect a President of New-York, or of Iowa, but of the United States. I will say that it is my deepest and strongest conviction that any man who strives to defeat the unbiased feeling of that convention is a traitor to himself and to his party. I speak plainly as a brother among brethren; I speak truly as one who desires the general good; I have no personal stake in your deliberation. Whoever shall represent us in the State, and afterward in the United States Convention, will represent that spirit and political action of the party which we deem are for the welfare of the whole nation."

The meeting was entirely harmonious, and the business was transacted with dispatch. There were six candidates from which to choose the delegation, as follows: George William Curtis, A. J. Wood, Mark Feeny, Oliver Fisk, James Davis, and Cyrus White. The three former were selected as delegates, and the three latter gentlemen were chosen as alternates. It is understood that two of the delegates are anti-Conkling men, while the third is in favor of Conkling.

WILLIAMSON'S FORGERIES.

AN EXPLANATION BY ROLLINS BROTHERS & CO.—WILLIAMSON'S VICTIMS—DETAILS OF THE ARREST OF MR. G. M. ROLLINS AT PARIS.

In reference to the forgeries perpetrated by Charles E. Furnham, alias Williamson, Rollins Brothers & Co., of No. 21 Wall street, yesterday issued a circular addressed to the banking-houses and the public, explaining their connection with the case. Farnham defrauded Rollins Brothers & Co. out of about ten thousand dollars, and while attempting to obtain an additional sum of $6,000, on California and Oregon Railroad bonds, Mr. F. H. Rollins, in charge of the New-York house, discovering the spurious character of the last named bonds, immediately caused the arrest of Farnham. During the latter part of January Mr. G. M. Rollins was about leaving for Europe. A day or two before he sailed, Farnham proposed that he should secure a loan upon certain securities in Europe, as money could be had there upon a much less rate of interest than in New-York, and upon Mr. Rollins' approval of the proposal, Farnham delivered to Mr. Rollins a package containing a large amount of securities, apparently valid in all respects. Upon the arrest of Farnham in New-York, Mr. Rollins was immediately telegraphed to at Brussels and apprised of the probability that the securities in his possession were worthless, but unfortunately Mr. Rollins had in the meantime applied for a loan at Brussels on the securities, and placed them with a banking-house in that city and had gone to Paris in company with Mr. A. Harmans, of Brussels, an employe of the house. After the departure of Mr. Rollins for Paris the character of the bonds was made known at Brussels through the action of Mr. Rollins in New-York, and upon the arrest of Mr. G. M. Rollins and Mr. Harmans in Paris, at their special request they were taken at once to Brussels to answer the charges. Upon being informed of the arrest by cable, the New-York House immediately furnished the Consul of the Belgium Government evidence showing the good faith and innocence of the firm and its senior member in their connection with said Farnham. These documents were supplemented by letters from the President of the New-York Central Railroad Company, District Attorney Phelps, and well-known bankers; also personal explanations by officers of the California and Oregon Railroad, and other prominent gentlemen. The Belgian Consul at once apprised his Government of his belief in the entire innocence of Mr. G. M. Rollins and Mr. Harmans, and forwarded the documents to Europe by the steamer Lafayette, which sailed on March 4. A dispatch announcing the release of Mr. Rollins and Mr. Harmans is expected from Europe to-day.

THE HIPPODROME MEETINGS.

Four thousand persons attended the noon prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. About one-quarter of the choir was present, but the singing was quite effective. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of the Vatican Mission, Rome, was among the clergymen present. The services were opened by the singing of the familiar hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer." The requests to pray were read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth. After prayer, the congregation sang "I Need Thee Every Hour." Mr. Moody then rose and read from St. Luke the parable of the Good Samaritan, from which he preached an effective sermon. At its conclusion several addresses were delivered by other speakers, one describing the progress of religious work in Yale College. The solo, "To the hall of the feast came the sinful and fair," was then sung by Mr. Sankey, and was followed by prayer for the reclamation of those who had wandered from the path of virtue. Mr. Moody then, in a brief but effective address, presented for the prayers of the congregation an opium-eater and a gambler anxious to reform. Rev. Dr. Deems then delivered a prayer in response to Mr. Moody's invitation. After the Doxology had been sung, a woman's meeting was held, which was addressed by two ladies from London. The large hall was filled fully twenty minutes before the beginning of the evening services. The meeting was opened with the singing of the hymn, "Nearer my God to thee," which was followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng, Jr., and the Lord's Prayer repeated unitedly by the congregation. Mr. Sankey then sang the solo, "Our lamps are trimmed and burning." Mr. Moody then read from the twentieth of Exodus the Ten Commandments, because, he said, a man had been converted just by hearing them read to him. He then read in St. Luke the parable of the man who invited first his friends, and then the poor and the halt and the blind, to a supper which he had laid. After an interval of silent and audible prayer Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Yet there is room," the congregation joining him in the latter portion of each verse. Mr. Moody preached from the parable he had read. After prayer the congregation sang "I hear Thy Welcome Voice," and the meeting closed. A boys' meeting was held at the conclusion of the service, in addition to the usual meetings for men and women.

The expenses of the Hippodrome, it will be seen by a notice elsewhere, will be $40,000, and an earnest appeal is made for aid, so that the expenses shall not fall upon a few people.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE TAXES.

The committee of the Union League Club to consider the subject of a more equitable distribution of the State taxes, submitted a report at the meeting on March 9. The following resolution was adopted by the club:

Resolved, That the special committee be directed to prepare a memorial requesting the Legislature to approve a bill which shall provide for the appointment of a Commission to consider and report an equitable system of taxation upon real estate, personal property, and corporate franchises within the State.

CITY REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District Association held their regular monthly meeting last night at the head-quarters of the association in Lincoln Hall, Third avenue, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Thirty-nine new candidates were proposed for admission.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association held their regular meeting at their rooms, No. 466 Pearl street, last evening, the President, Denis Shea, in the chair. Twelve new members were admitted.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a communication from the Mayor was read complaining of the filthy condition of the streets.

The James C. Rice Post, No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic, will hold their annual "Campfire" on Monday evening next at No. 58 West Fourteenth street.

During Sunday night last the dry goods store of S. Sulzberger, No. 291 Eighth avenue, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying away $1,500 worth of goods.

William Byron, aged two years, was severely burned about the body by his clothes taking fire from a stove at the residence of his parents, No. 166 West Thirty-sixth street.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Trustees of the Seventh Regiment Armory Fund: Veteteran Association, $4,060; citizens generally, $2,350; making the total sum thus far received, $70,440.

A petition signed by 200 hackmen, praying the Common Council to pass the new hack ordinance over Mayor Wickham's veto, has been sent to the members of the Board of Aldermen. The ordinance, which in some instances increases the present rates of fare, will come up for final action to-morrow.

A collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Wakeman Holberton, the artist, most of them his own work, were sold at auction last evening by the Messrs. Leavitt. A number of them were passed, and of the remainder few brought over $10 each, exclusive of the frames. Several paintings of considerable size and merit brought only $3 and $4 each.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, which has in charge the estate of George Washington, have organized a society, in connection with the Woman's Centennial Union of New-York, for the purpose of collecting an endowment fund with which to keep in order and improve the houses and lands and the tomb of Washington.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mr. Leopold King, who was supposed to have committed suicide on Monday by taking a dose of prussic acid. The jury, after hearing the evidence of Mrs. King, wife of the deceased, and other members of his family, came to the conclusion that death was caused by disease of the heart.

On Monday evening Tobias Cody, a truckman, standing at Maiden lane and William street, was approached by a strange young man, who hired him to carry a case of Durham tobacco to No. 14 James street. The case was marked "A. B. Southwick, Rome, N. Y.," and the truckman, believing it to have been stolen, drove to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and delivered the case to Capt. Williams. The young man made his escape.

The suspension of George A. Merwin & Co., proprietors of the State Coffee and Spice Mills at No. 160 Duane street and No. 28 Hudson street, is announced. Their liabilities amount to about eighty thousand dollars; the nominal value of their assets exceeds this sum. The firm submitted a statement of their affairs to their creditors, who unanimously agreed to accept whatever terms they might offer. A proposition to compromise at sixty cents on the dollar was then submitted, and all but two of their creditors have signed the papers.

The United States Reflector Company, (Corbit, Jacobsen & Co., importers and manufacturers of reflecting chandeliers, sunlights, &c.,) of Nos. 611 and 613 Broadway, suspended yesterday, owing to the difficulty in making collections and the pressures of a few creditors. The liabilities amount to over one hundred thousand dollars, and the assets are very good. Most of the creditors are ready to relieve the company, and negotiations are now in progress for a settlement, either in the way of an extension or a compromise.

An exciting and highly interesting match at hand-ball took place yesterday afternoon at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, between Phil Casey and Barney McQuade against James Dunn and James Casey. Six games were played. The first and second were won by Dunn and Casey and the next four by McQuade and Casey. The match is the best in thirteen games for $100, and will be finished to-morrow in the Brooklyn court. Following is the score in full:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Tl.
Casey and McQuade	7	17	21	21	21	21	108
Dunn and Casey	21	21	12	16	19	7	96

Superintendent Walling received yesterday afternoon the following dispatch from Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police force:

MARCH 14—2:40 P. M.

[From Brooklyn Central Office.]—Drowned man at Morgue, Willoughby street, found foot of Fifty-second street this A. M.; very much decomposed; flesh all gone off head and face; part of skull gone; bones protruding; left leg off close to body; gray stocking and calf-skin boot on right foot; hickory shirt; hand about neck. Do you know of missing man answering that description?

PATRICK CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

The records of the department were searched, and it was found that the description compared in some particulars with that of Lewis Gardner, the one-legged convict who was thrown into the water from a small boat off Blackwell's Island by John Kid, an employe at the work-house, on the night of Jan. 9. The circumstances of this case have been published in THE TIMES. It is believed by Superintendent Walling that the body found in Gowanus is that of the drowned convict.

BROOKLYN.

The Republican ward primaries will be held this evening, and the Assembly district primaries to-morrow evening.

Rudolph Hamburger has been sued for $3,000 damages, for having run over and seriously injured the child of Katie Kemp, on July 14 last, while driving a horse and wagon across the street at Montrose avenue and Humboldt street.

Patrick Meehan was arrested yesterday and taken to the Eighth Sub-Precinct Station for assaulting one of the Italian laborers brought from New-York to work on the Jamacia Railroad, where the old laborers have been on strike since Friday last.

The second trial of the action brought by Jesse S. Carman, a broker in Pine street, New-York, against Moses S. Beach for the recovery of brokerage fees amounting to $2,200, was concluded yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

A motion is to be made this morning in the Kings County Court of Sessions by ex-Judge Morris and Roger A. Pryor, counsel for William A. Fowler, asking the court to name a day for the trial of Mr. Fowler on the indictment pending against him. Counsel will contend that the accused shall either be tried or discharged.

John Jones, of Brooklyn, has sued the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company for $30,000, which he claims for damages sustained in being struck on the head while a clerk in the company's employ, by a loose door or shutter of a side-gangway on board the Wyanoke, which injuries have seriously impaired, if not ruined, his nervous system.

Three juvenile pickpockets, named William Davis, aged fifteen, of No. 292 Broome street; John Dugan, aged fourteen, of No. 104 Orchard street, and John Riley, of No. 117 Warren street, New-York, were caught yesterday afternoon by Detectives Corwin, Folk, and Williams in the act of picking ladies' pockets on Fulton street. They were locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

The Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors commenced yesterday an investigation into the charge made some time ago by one Henry Dessler that he had been robbed of $110 while being conveyed to the Insane Asylum at Flatbush by three clerks from Charity Commissioner Norris' office, named Francis McGuire, Owen Hanaran, and John Hughes. The case has been once investigated by the Commissioners, and the accused parties acquitted. Dr. Blanchard testified that Dessler had told three different tales about the matter; once he had said the amount taken from him was $100, again $105, and again $110. The hole in the pocket did not look as though it had been cut. Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday morning.

STATEN ISLAND.

On and after to-day the bonds issued for schedule claims against the village of Edgewater will be issued without the interest-bearing coupon due May 1.

Preparations are being made at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New-Brighton, for the erection of two additional buildings, at a cost of about $100,000. One of these buildings, which will be three stories high and 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, is made necessary by the continually increasing number of the inmates of the Harbor. There are at present accommodations for 500 persons.

LONG ISLAND.

The Prohibitionists of Suffolk County are taking action against the unlicensed liquor sellers. At Riverhead they have succeeded in revoking the licenses of several dealers. Other prosecutions are to follow.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors remained in session at the Town Hall, Jamaica, on Monday night, until nearly midnight. From 6 o'clock in the evening until 9:30 the time was divided between filibustering motions to adjourn and idle talk. Finally, resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee for the completion of the new court-house were adopted and the board adjourned.

Gen. Ward, member of Congress from New-York City, is the owner of an elegant mansion at Roslyn. During the past Winter the house has been left in charge of the gardener. A few nights since he discovered that thieves were in the house. He immediately started for assistance, and on his return the thieves had made good their escape. An examination of the house showed that they had been at work for some time before they were discovered. They had helped themselves freely to wine and cigars, and carried away much valuable plunder in their sloop.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Some two weeks ago the Board of Auditors of the Town of West Chester disbanded the old fire company at that place, as inefficient, and a new organization was effected with Thomas Wilson as Foreman. Several nights ago the alarm of fire was rung, and the new company, with the engine in charge, hurried to the scene, when the old Foreman, John Ferry, urged on by his gang, wrested the trumpet out of Wilson's hands, and the wildest confusion ensued. Ferry has been put underbonds to appear at the next session of the Grand Jury at White Plains.

NEW-JERSEY.

A young boy named Thomas Geise was fatally burned yesterday while playing at a fire in a lot near his father's residence in Raritan township.

William Stauffer, aged sixty-five years, a farmer, residing in Raritan township, committed suicide Monday night while in a fit of temporary insanity.

Michael Collins, an employe at Hensell's brewery, at Newark, yesterday, fell down a forty-foot hatchway while engaged in hoisting ice and broke his neck.

The Court of Pardons met in Trenton yesterday. Among the applications to be considered was one from citizens of Warren County for the commutation of the murderer Ward's sentence to imprisonment for life.

Christian Jakle, a well-digger, residing at No. 41 Parker street, Newark, was being drawn from the bottom of a well, yesterday, by the means of a rope, when the rope broke, and he fell to the bottom, sustaining serious, and probably fatal, injuries.

John Ryan, a trackman, who was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track south of Newark, Monday night, was struck by a locomotive and fatally injured. He was placed on the train and taken to the Market Street depot, where he died soon after his arrival.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Janeway made a report in relation to several complaints which had been received respecting the action of the Park Commissioners in covering the lawns of Central Park with black mud taken from the bottom of the lakes. This mud when exposed to the heat of the sun's rays emitted a most noxious odor, and was very likely to breed disease. Dr. Janeway reported that he had investigated the matter, and had recommended that quantities of gypsum and air-slacked lime be mixed with the mud spread upon the lawns. This recommendation was adopted by the Park Commissioners.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending March 4—Typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 67; measles, 72; diphtheria, 107; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; small pox, 40.

Week ending March 11—Typhoid fever, 12; scarlet fever, 60; measles, 57; diphtheria, 111; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; small pox, 41.

Dr. Nagle presented the following report on the mortality of the past week:

There were 679 deaths reported in this City during the week ending Saturday the 11th inst., against 651 reported the previous week. The actual mortality for the week ending March 4 was 628, or 25 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year, showing an annual death-rate of 30.90 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,056,492. The increase in the number of deaths last week was in diphtheria, 4; typhoid fever, 1; puerperal diseases, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 12; bronchitis, 6; pneumonia, 19; marasmus and scrofula, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 14; Bright's disease, 9; deaths of persons 70 years of age and over, 7; and the decrease was in small-pox, 6; measles, 8; scarlatina, 3; membranous croup, 5; whooping-cough, 2; cancer, 9; disease of the heart, 6; hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis, 3; diarrhoeal diseases, 3; children under 5 years of age, 35, and deaths in institutions, 9.

PERSONAL.

John L. Delano, of Ohio, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, and Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Virginia, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Gideon Welles and Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford; Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine; Postmaster E. S. Tobey, of Boston; Lieut Gov. George G. Sill, of Connecticut, and Gen. S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Surrogate Van Schaick has gone on a short trip through the South for the benefit of his health, which has been considerably impaired by a too constant application to work since taking his present office. He will probably be absent from the City about two weeks.

A NEGRO ABDUCTS A WHITE GIRL.

Superintendent Walling, yesterday morning, received a dispatch from the Police authorities of Kingston, N. Y., informing him that a colored man, named William H. Lake, had left there on Monday, taking with him a white girl, fourteen years of age, whom he had induced, either by threats or persuasion, to accompany him. The matter was placed in the hands of the Central Office detectives, who on inquiry, learned from the conductor of the train on board of which it was supposed the fugitives would take passage, that a negro answering to the description of the abductor got on the milk train at Dobb's Ferry alone, and left the train at Yonkers. The conductor of the Harlem train, which arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 10 o'clock last night, informed the Police that a colored man, in company with a young girl closely veiled, got off his train at Tarrytown, and it was probable that they took the milk train at Tarrytown for the Thirtieth Street Depot. It is considered very probable that the abductor and his victim are in this City, and the Police are making an active search for them.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday in the Mayor's Office. A resolution to issue City Park improvement fund stock to the amount of $50,000 was laid over. A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works requesting the board to authorize the Controller to issue Croton Water stock amounting to $150,000, for the purpose of laying the new mains ordered by the Common Council. It was laid over. Some miscellaneous business was then transacted. The sum of $555 41 was tranferred from the appropriation for the "Institute for the Improved Institution of Deaf Mutes" to "St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes." A resolution transferring $3,000, the appropriation for the collection of personal taxes, to the Law Department, was laid over. Ex-Tax Commissioner Moulton addressed the board in relation to a resolution before it to build bridges over the Harlem River, one between Fourth and Fifth avenues. He said that a large number of people desired to have a bridge erected over the river at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. They did not want to have one built at a point merely to accommodate persons going to the race-course. The matter was laid over.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—Edward Schmidt, Joseph Twibill, R. L. Taten, George Glavis, W. Schroder, Jacob Muller, Fred C. Hacker, F. Boy, M. Baumann, Richard Gross, Carl Pokrantz, Wilh. Schmidt, Dr. A. L. Forkel, W. Makenzie, R. Cheerman, J. D. Hill, Chs. Leternnem, W. Leternnem.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:12 | Sun sets.....6:07 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:59 | Gov. Island 11:48 | Hell Gate...1:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, March 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; W. P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Tybee, Ruebl, Puerto Plata, St. Domingo City, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; Parthia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Etna, (Br.,) Sansom, Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Barks J. H. Chadwick, Hour, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Mary Rideout, Gibson, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, J. Norton, Jr., & Son.

Brigs Jeremiah, Ford, Cardenas, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; Tropic Bird, Korff, Jamaica, Hayti, Leaycraft & Co.

Schrs. Ella Matthews, McElver, Philadelphia, Penn., Slaght & Petty; Eva May, Andrews, Matanzas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Annie E. Moore, Phillips, Richmond, Va., VanBrunt & Bro.; Henry Anderson, Brandford, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; O. C. Acken, Tours, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Sloop Union, Francis, South Amboy, N. J., W. P. Thompson.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Jaeger, Bremen Feb. 26 via Southampton March 1, with mdse. and 19 cabin and 105 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston March 5 via Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Holmes, Charleston March 11, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Fernandina March 8, Brunswick, Ga., 9th, and Port Royal 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans March 7, and South-west Pass, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 11, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Schr. Samuel McManemy, (of Philadelphia,) Walls, Sagua la Grande 12 ds, with sugar to Galwey & Casado—vessel to master; has had stormy passage, with gales from all directions. March 6, lat. 28, lon. 77, broke fore gaff; 10th, lat. 36 30, lon. 74, passed a three-masted schr. with bowsprit and all head gear, and foremast carried away; the foremast was hanging by the stay to the mainmast, and the vessel was stove in on port bow; pilot-boat No. 6 was lying near, and a boat was going to the schr.

Schr. Chas. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Fortune Bay, N. F., 12 ds., with 400 barrels fresh frozen herrings to P. Smith—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Trainer, Austin, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with lumber to A. Dayton & Co. Is bound to Perth Amboy.

Schr. James M. Flanagan, Senll, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. R. Mason, Perry, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Somers, Philadelphia.

Schr. John D. Williams, Pearce, Baltimore.

Schr. Alice B. Hogan, Bath, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Ceres, Alley, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Pioneer, Bassett, Parker's Head, with ice to master.

Schr. Kate and Luella, Bonsell, New-Haven.

Schr. Freedom, Hall, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, for Savannah; William P. Clyde, for Philadelphia; ships Queen of the East, for Liverpool; Santa Clara, for San Francisco; barks Divico, for Belfast, Ireland; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Olga, for Liverpool; Wiley Smith, for ——, Fanny, for Philadelphia; schrs. Opera and Nettie, for St. John, N. B.; E. H. King, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken, no date, lat., or lon., ship Nonantum, Foster, Liverpool, for New-Orleans, by an arrival at Key West.

Schr. Franklin, from Indianola, for New-York, arr. at Charleston, S. C., to-day, with loss of sails.

NEW-LONDON, March 14.—The propeller Tillie, hence, for New-York, blowed a hole in her boiler this morning when in the vicinity of Saybrook, and was obliged to anchor. She was subsequently taken in tow by the steamer Bolivar, of the same line, and brought to her wharf in this city.

FOREIGN PORTS.

DEMERARA, March 10.—Arr. pevious to date, bark St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Doe, Norfolk.

HALIFAX, March 13.—Sld. brig Forest Prince, (Br.,) Porto Rico.

HAVANA, March 14.—Sld. steamer Delta, (Br.,) Worden, from Aspinwall, for New-York.

LONDON, March 14.—Sld. March 11, from a port in the United Kingdom, steamer Prior, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 14.—Arr. ship Eliza A. Kenney, (Br.,) Pitman, Tybee; bark Lydia, (Br.,) Chalmers, Belfast.

Cld. 13th, brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) Barbados.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 13.—Sld. 6th inst. Daniel Draper and Josephine.

Sld. 8th inst. Doris Gerdes, Saga, Capt. Bier.

Sld. 10th inst. Clara Pickers and Victaux.

Sld. 12th inst. Tom C., Vingolf, and Minnehaha.

Sld. 13th inst. Stefanino, Adelia Carlton, Arcol, Chas. H. Marshal, Alfred, Capt. Burt, and Chili.

Arr. out on the 3d inst. Kong Sverre, the latter at Vigo.

Arr. out on 8th inst. Francisco, Rosey Carmen, Benedetto, C. F. Ivers, the latter passing Copenhagen.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Guiseppino P. Mercator, Capt. Meidell; Victor, Lisbon, the latter at Deal, Rothesay; Adriana Petronella, the latter at Amsterdam.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Carmella, Peppino, Ossoinak A., the last three at Falmouth; Marryat, Gunn, Native Pearl, the latter at Bristol, and Olbers.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Carlton and Chillianwallah, both at Falmouth; Lizzie Wright, A. Klockmann, Contest, the latter at London.

March 14.—Sld. Feb. 22, Como; March 13, Doris, Lyn. Medellord, Kate Sanchon, Silver Cloud, Espeland, Maria Luigia, Cuomo I., Hakon Jarl, Electra, Norina, Frugoni e Devoto; 14th, Madura, Brodrene, (Capt. Woolsen,) and Joseph W. Bartlett.

Arr. March 7, John C. Smith, Mayaguezana, M. B. Miller; 11th, Aphrodite; 13th, Martino, Belle Star, Northern Queen, (the last named at Bristol,) Forest Queen, Jupiter, (Capt. Lutke,) Twilight, Carina, Christoph Columbus; 14th, New World, Ambassador, Dido, Hilding, Griefswald, Prosperino Pallasso, (the last named at Falmouth,) M. E. Chapman, Borrowdale.

QUEENSTOWN, March 14.—The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Thompson, from New-York March 2, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

B. L. Solomon & Sons.

SELLING OFF,

To Close Our

Retail Departments.

Fine Furniture.

Upholstery Goods.

Paper Hangings.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

CRANDALL & CO., (Established 35 years,) Manufacturers of Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Doll Carriages, Boys' Wagons, Hobby-horses, Carts, &c., 569 3d av. and 281 Greenwich st., New-York. Premium awarded at the Amer. Inst. Fair of 1875 for best goods of this character. Carriages exchanged and repaired.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

—OF—

CARRIAGES

—AND—

ROAD WAGONS

On and after Wednesday, 15th inst., we shall exhibit at our WAREROOMS, 5th AVENUE and 14th STREET, the product of our Factory during the winter months, embracing original designs, together with the best styles of LONDON and PARIS, to which we respectfully invite attention.

Brewster & Co., of Broome St.

(Factory: Broadway and 47th Street.)

CARRIAGES

in all the NEWEST STYLES and of the BEST QUALITY, including many styles suitable both for town and country use, from the factories of the well-known firms of

H. KILLAM & CO.,
B. MANVILLE & CO.
C. F. DIBBLE & CO.

A. S. FLANDRAU, Sole New York Agency
372 & 374 BROOME ST.
(Old Stand of Brewster & Co.).

CARRIAGE REPAIRS.

We offer unusual facilities for good and prompt work in our repair department.

Estimates made in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

BREWSTER & CO., of Broome St
Broadway & 47th Street.
Warerooms:
5th Ave. & 14th St.

Grand Spring Opening.

MEN'S SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
SPRING OVERCOATS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ELEGANT PANTALOONS.
SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,
NO. 487 BROADWAY,
Corner Broome st., New-York.